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The language of Tamil inscriptions

1250-1350 A. D.

S. AGESTHIALINGOM & S. V. SHANMUGAM

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

ANNAMALAINAGAR

1970

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LANGUAGE OF
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INTRODUCTION

Inscriptional records in Tamil language are available from 300 B.C. to 1800 A.D. The inscriptions from 300 B.C. to 500 A. D. (roughly) constitute one group as they are written in a modified form of Brahmi script and they are called by various names such as Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions, Damili inscriptions, cave inscriptions, etc. The remaining inscriptions especially from 600 A.D. to 1700 A.D. which are written in the scripts called Tamiḻ eḻuttu and Vaṭṭeḻuttu have been studied piecemeal by various scholars in Ceylon, Madras and Annamalai University (see for detail, Shanmugam, 1968 a) and it is a pity that none of them was published so far.

In spite of the fact that a word index was prepared in the year 1962 by Miss Kausalya under the supervision of Prof. T. P. Meenakshisundaran, no attempt was made to give a linguistic analysis of the data. Hence the present authors have undertaken to write the grammar of the language of Tamil inscriptions : 1250 A. D. to 1350 A. D. utilising her index.

This study is mainly concerned with the phonology and the morphology. Since the syntax of the inscriptional Tamil of the period 1350 to 1700 A. D. had already been analysed by one of the authors (Shanmugam, 1968 b) it has not been included here.

In the phonology, the historical and dialect variations as revealed by the occasional spellings are not studied as there is

no earlier study available for comparison. In many cases the allomorphs including phonologically conditioned ones are given without recourse to morphophonemics so that the book can be used by the nonlinguistic scholars, interested in the inscriptional language. Attempts have also been made to give, as far as possible, the various grammatical relationships between the verbal and relative participles on the one hand and the following constituents on the other.

This is the first ever attempt to place the results of the analysis of the inscriptional language before Tamil scholars. Though in sister languages like Kannada, Malayalam and Telugu, the study of the respective inscriptional languages have been published, in Tamil, whatever work has been done, still it remains in the manuscript stage. Therefore we are happy to have been able to put this before the public We hope that the scholars of Dravidian languages in general and of Tamil in particular would notice the importance of this kind of work in playing a role in writing a comprehensive grammar of Tamil from the historical point of view. Not only that it helps historical study but it also has the scope of being used for authentic comparative study, both on temporal and regional basis within the languages. The following examples are quoted to show that these variant forms are first attested in these inscriptions: *cekkili* for *cakkili* 'cobbler', *ca:likar* for *ca:liyar* 'a caste of weavers', *va:ṇikar* for *va:ṇiyar* 'a caste of oilmongers' etc.

The authors are thankful to the research scholars of the Department, Mrs. Pushpavalli Karunakaran, Messrs. C. Thiagarajan, S. Saktivel, G. Sankaranarayanan and Miss K. Saraswathi for assisting in the preparation of the press

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S. Agesthialingom & S. V. Shanmugam

CONTENTS

			Page
INTRODUCTION			
1. PHONOLOGY		...	1–26
1.1.	Transcriptional units	....	1
1.1.1.	Vowels	....	1
1.1.2.	Consonants	...	2
1.2.	Inventory of phonemes	....	2
1.2.1.	Vowels	...	2
1.2.2.	Consonants	...	3
1.3.	Allophonic variation	...	3
1.4.	Diphthongs	...	4
1.5.	Suprasegmental phonemes	....	5
1.6.	Distribution	...	5
1.6.1.	Initials	...	5
1.6.2.	Clusters	...	12
1.6.2.1.	Vowel clusters	...	12
1.6.2.2.	Consonant clusters	...	12
1.6.3.	Finals	...	20
1.7.	Syllable types	...	20
1.8.	Occasional spellings	....	22
1.8.1.	Vowels	...	22
1.8.2.	Consonants	...	26

2.	SANDHI	...	36–42
A.	Obligatory rules	...	36
B.	Optional rules	...	42
3.	VERBS	...	44–92
3.1.	Classification	...	44
3.1.1.	Class I	...	47
3.1.1.	Class II	...	49
3.1.3.	Class III	...	53
3.2.	Derived Transitive	....	56
3.3.	Causative	...	57
3.4.	Link Morpheme	...	58
3.5.	Tense	....	59
3.6.	Negative	....	65
3.7.	Conditional	....	66
3.8.	Infinitive	...	67
3.9.	Verbal participle	....	70
3.10.	Relative participle	....	73
3.11.	Participial noun	....	75
3.12.	Finite verbs	....	77
3.13.	Complex verb stems	....	84
3.14.	Verbal nouns	....	87
3.15.	Stem alternants	....	92
4.	NOUNS	....	96–103
4.1.	Stems	....	97
4.2.	Derivational suffixes	...	104

4.3. Case ... 114
4.4. Stem alternants 130
LIST OF NOUNS ... 148

5. APPELLATIVE VERBS 204-215

5.1. Stems 206
5.2. Link Morpheme 206
5.3. Participial nouns 207
5.4. Relative participle 208
5.5. Verbal participle ... 209
5.6. Negative ... 210
5.7. Quality suffix ... 210
5.8. Personal suffixes 210
5.9. Impersonal suffix 213
5.10. Stem alternants 214

6. PARTICLES ... 215

6.1. Classification 216-226
6.2. Free Particles .. 217
6.2.1. Noun Qualifiers ... 217
6.2.2. Verb modifiers 218
6.3. Particles with Nouns 219
6.4. Free Particles with Nouns ... 220
6.5. Free Particles occurring before and after Nouns 221
6.6. Free Particles with Nouns and Relative Participles 222

6.7. Particles with Relative Participles, Nouns and Proclitics 223

6.8. Particles with RP and Proclitics 225

6.9. Particles with RP 225

7. CLITICS ... 227-231

7.1. Classification ... 227

7.2. Pro-clitics ... 227

7.3. Post Clitics 229

7.4. Enclitics 230

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF SELECTED INSCRIPTIONS 232-284

BIBLIOGRAPHY 285-288

1.

PHONOLOGY

1.1. TRANSCRIPTIONAL UNITS

In the Tamil inscriptions of the period 1250–1350 A. D. both the Tamil and the Grantha scripts are found. There are totally 41 transcriptional units (*a, a:, i, i:, u, u:, e* | *e:, ai, o* | *o:, au, ṛ, k, g, c, j, ṭ, ḍ, t, th, d, dh, p, b, bh, ṅ, ñ, ṇ, ṉ, n, m, h, š, ṣ, s, y, r, l, v, ḻ, ḷ*, and *ṟ*) out of which 11 are considered to be vowels and 30 consonants. On the basis of the phonetic value given traditionally to these graphemes, they can be represented in the chart as follows :

1.1.1. Vowels

Front	Central	Back
i i:		*u u:*
e | *e:*[1]		*o* | *o:*
	a a:	

1. In the inscriptions, both in Tamil and Grantha scripts, the short and long *e* and *o* are represented by the same grapheme and the reader on the basis of the knowledge of the language has to read *e* or *e:* and *o* or *o:*, according to the contexts. This is the same case with the earlier and later inscriptions.

Diphthongs	*ai* and *au*
Vocalic	

1.1.2. Consonants

Lab.	Lab.dent.	Dent.	Alv.	Ret.	Pal.	Vel.	G
p		*t th*		*ṭ*	*c*	*k*	
b bh		*d dh*		*ḍ*	*j*	*g*	
m		*n*	*ṉ*	*ṇ*	*ñ*	*ṅ*	
			s	*ṣ*	*ś*		*h*
	v				*y*		
			r				
			ṟ				
			l	*ḷ*			
				ḻ			

1.2. INVENTORY OF PHONEMES

These units can be reduced to 28 consonant and 10 vowel phonemes[2]. The aspirated voiced and voiceless stops, unaspirated voiced stops, sibilants and glottal fricative phonemes have restricted distribution and they vary freely with some other sounds. Similarly *ñ* can be considered as marginal phoneme, because its distribution is limited and it is in free variation with *n*. Therefore, they have to be considered to be marginal phonemes which are marked below within parenthesis.

1.2.1. Vowels

i i:		*u u:*
e e:		*o o:*
	a a:	

2. Here short and long *e* and *o* are taken as separate phonemes.

1.2.2. Consonants

p	*t* (*th*)	*ṭ*	*c*	*k*
(*b*) (*bh*)	(*d*) (*dh*)	(*ḍ*)	(*j*)	(*g*)
m	*n*	*ṇ*	(*ñ*)	
	(*s*)	(*ṣ*)	(*ś*)	(*h*)
v			*y*	
	r	*ṟ*		
	l	*ḷ*		
		ḻ		

1.3. ALLOPHONIC VARIATION

All the phonemes except those discussed below have only one allophone and so they are not discussed further. Even though *ṛ* is traditionally considered to be vocalic, it is grouped with the consonant *r* because of the fact that it varies sometimes with *r*.

/ *n* / [*n*] and [*ṉ*] are in free variation in our corpus.

na:ḷ 4.512-1*, 1.52-5 ~ *ṉa:ḷ* 4.512-1
'day'

na:yana:r 5.244-18 ~ *ṉa:yaṉa:r* 8.85-2; 7.26-2
'a title'

tanto:m 4.434-2 ~ *taṉto:m* 12.251-5
'I (hon.) gave'

na:n 12.185-10 ~ *na:ṉ* 4.624-9
'I'

* In the references, the first number indicates the volume of *South Indian Inscriptions*, the second (which precedes the hyphen) the inscription concerned and the last (which follows the hyphen) the line.

/ m / [ṅ] occurs before *k, g, c, s* and *ś*.

eṅkaḷ	'us'	8.266-2; 7.247-43
civaliṅga-	'Linga'	5.483-5
peruṅciṅkate:var	'name of a king'	12.148-1
(ko:) ma:ṅsam	'meat (of cows)'	8.102-4
vaṅśattu	'lineage'	4.429-10

[*m*] occurs elsewhere.

makan	'son'	7.466-4; 12.192-3
amutu	'food'	4.427-3
makam	'a star'	7.453-4

/ *r* / [*ṛ*] occurs initially before *ṣ* and medially after *v* and it is in free variation with *r* after *v*.

ṛṣapam	'bullock'	7.937-3
vṛuścika 5.125-1 ~ *vruścika*	'sign of the zodiac'	4.857-2

[*r*] occurs elsewhere.

ra:ja:	'king'	5.486-8
varaku	'common millet'	8.411-3
ya:r	'who'	4.426-3

1.4. DIPHTHONGS

ai and *au* are taken as *ay* and *av* respectively, since there is no contrast between *ai* and *ay* on the one hand and *au* and *av* on the other. However, this interpretation creates the problem of recognizing new consonant clusters. As the recognition of new clusters rather than the recognition of new phonemes is generally preferable[3] the diphthongs are taken as clusters of a vowel and a consonant. It is to be noted here that *ai* and *au* are written as *ay* and *av* respectively

3. S. V. Shanmugam: 'Paḷantmiḻ oliyaṉiyal'—*Tamiḻ-aṉaṅku*-9 (1970).

in some places in our inscriptional records. There are a few cases where *ai* is followed by *yy* in such words as *aiyyan* and *kaiyyil* etc. and these have to be taken as the convention of writing to indicate *yy* and not three *ys*.

1.5. SUPRASEGMENTAL PHONEMES

There are at least three suprasegmental phonemes to be posited here. They are two junctures, open and close, and a sentence terminal.

Open juncture is marked by space :

o:lay kuṭuttapaṭi	'(some one) gave the document thus'
paṇam irunu:ṟu	'the money (amount) (is) two hundred'

Close juncture is marked by plus /+/

kal+veṭṭu	'inscription'
tiru+na:ḷ	'festival'

The sentence terminal is unmarked in the original copies of the inscriptions but marked with a stroke [। *] in the published inscriptions.

appaṭi............anupavikka 'enjoy......thus' [। *]

1.6. DISTRIBUTION

1.6.1. Initials

All the vowels occur in the initial position.

anta	'that'	4.228-7
a:nay	'elephant	12.235-3

iḻakka	'to lose'	8.359-4
i:ḻam	'Ceylon'	5.749-1
uri	'a measure of capacity	5.482-4
u:r	'village'	8.71-3
eri	'burn'	8.101-3
e:ri	'lake'	4.522-6
oṭukku	'receipt given by the government for money'	8.195-25
o:ṭay	'channel'	4.369-9

Among the consonants *k, g, c, j, t, d, dh, p, b, bh, h, ś, ṣ, s, n, m, y, r, l* and *v* are found to occur in the initial position. But there are some restrictions in the occurrence of the following sounds and they are discussed below:

k occurs before all vowels and the consonant *ṣ* in the initial position.

kal	'stone'	12.215-5
ka:lay	'morning'	12.135-2
kiḻakku	'east'	7.402-8, 13
ki:ḻ	'below'	8.50-9
kuṭi	'tenants'	7.402-15
ku:ṭṭi	'having increased'	8.537-13
keṭṭu	'having fallen on days'	8.247-19
ke:ṭṭu	'having enquired'	7.759-2
koṭi	'flag'	12.231-5
ko:vil	'temple'	12.153-54
kṣe:tram	'place of pilgrimage'	5.411-20

g occurs initially with the vowels *a*, *i* and *o* and with the consonant *r*.

gamkay	'Ganges'	12.222-3
girahaṇam	'eclipse'	12.221-2
go:taman	'a sect in brahmins'	4.422-2
gra:mam	'village'	8.438-2

c occurs initially before all vowels.

caṭṭi	'earthern vessel'	5.226-14
ca:ttu	'smear'	12.154-3
ciṟaku	'side of a street'	12.208-2
ci:nattarayyan	'name of a person'	7.761-19; 12.221-3
curukku	'reduce'	8.166-21
cu:ḷay	'furnace'	12.210-3
cekku	'oil press'	8.757-5
ce:ra	'to add'	12.245-51
colla	'to say'	8.411-23
co:ṟu	'boiled rice'	8.750-10

j occurs initially with the vowels *a*, *a:*, *i:* and *e*.

janamkaḷ	'people'	4.521-24
ja: jalade:van	'name of a person'	4.429-2
ji:vitam	'life'	12.154-5
jeyamkoṇṭa co:ḻapuram	'name of a place'	7.475-2

t occurs initially with all the vowels and with the consonant *r*.

tamkay	'younger sister'	8 497-11
ta:mkaḷ	'you (hon.)'	5.411-2
tikaḻ	'shine'	12.236-7

ti:ttu	'having cured'	8.708–59
turavu	'big well'	8.327–10
tu:ṇi	'a measure of capacity'	8.56–1
temku	'coconut'	4.512–6
te:r	'chariot'	4.426–1
tomkal	'garland'	5.449–12
to:ṭṭam	'garden'	8.210–5
trittiyay	'a thithi'	12.194-2

d occurs initially with the vowels *a*, *a:*, *i*, *u* and *e:* and with the consonant *v*.

daśami	'a thithi'	4.852–1
da:nam	'gift'	6.459–12
divasam	'day'	12.245–3
dutikay	'a thithi'	8.178–4
de:vi	'queen'	4.504–13
dva:daśi	'a thithi'	5.487–4

dh occurs initially with the vowels *a* and *a:*.

dhammam	'virtuous deed'	4.504–13
dha:tu	'name of a year'	1.103–3

p occurs initially with all vowels except *i:* and with the consonant *r*.

pattu	'ten'	12.209–1
pa:ti	'half'	4.371–6
piṭa:kay	'hamlet'	12.151–6
pukaḻ	'praise'	12.236–5
pu:caṇi	'white pumpkin'	8.411–14
periya	'big'	7.55–10
pe:ran	'grand son'	8.498–6
potu	'common'	12.245-2

po:r	'fight'	4.426-2
praka:ram	'the surrounding walls in the temple'	4.426-14

b occurs initially with the vowel *u* and with the consonant *r*.

budhan	'Wednesday'	12.210-1
bra:hmaṇi	'the wife of a brahmin'	12.149-7

bh occurs initially with the vowels *a*, *a:*, *u*, *u:* and *o:*.

bharaṇi	'a star'	4.514-2
bha:ryay	'wife'	4.512-8
bhujami	'bravery'	12.236-4
bho:vatiyan	'name of a person'	5.1355.11

h occurs initially with the vowels *a* and *o*.

hastam	'hand'	4.434-4
hoysaḷa	'Hoysala'	8.89-1

š occurs initially with the vowels *a*, *a:*, *i*, *u*, *e:* and *o:* and with the consonant *r*.

šaka:bdam	'Salivahana era'	5.125-1
ša:mam	'midnight'	4.361-4
šiṣyar	'pupil'	6.59-3
šudda trayo:daši	'a thithi'	4.434-4
še:ṣay	'remaining'	4 434-3
šo:mašivan	'name of a person'	12.223-14
šra:vaṇa	'a star'	4.434-4

ṣ occurs initially with the vowel *a*.

ṣaṣṭi	'a thithi'	5.629-2

s occurs initially with the vowels *a*, *a*:, *i*, *u* and *o*: and with the consonants *t*, *th*, *n* and *v*.

santa:nam	'people of one progeny'	4.511-6
sa:tanam	'means'	5.699-4
simha ña:yiṟu	'Leo, the fifth sign of the zodiac	7.48-2
subrahmaṇya-piḷḷayya:r	'name of a person'	12.142-3
so:ma grahaṇam	'lunar eclipse'	5.445-8
sta:nam	'place'	4.361-5
stha:vi	'establish'	12.245-44
snapa:nam	'pit of water used on ceremonial occasions'	5.227-8
sva:mi	'deity'	4.422-2

ñ occurs initially with the vowel *a*:.

ña:yiṟu	'solar month'	12.253-1

n occurs initially with all the vowels except *o* and with the consonant *r*.

nakaram	'city'	4.350-2
na:ṭu	'country'	8.169-5
nilam	'land'	12.184-5
ni:mkaḷ	'you (pl.)'	7.759-2
nunta: viḷakku	'perpetual lamp'	12.133-5
nu:ṟu	'hundred'	7.122-2
ney	'ghee'	5.426-21
ne:r	'straight'	4.619-5
no:vu	'pain'	12.257-3
nrutta ra:can	'name of a person'	12.166-25

m occurs initially with all the vowels.

maṭakku	'land'	12.175-18
ma:ṭay	'a gold coin'	8.537-12
miḷaku	'pepper'	8.405-3
mi:n	'fish'	6.459-9
mukil	'cloud'	5.459-3
mu:va:	'never aged (adj.)'	5.480-12
meliya	'to reduce'	12.236-4
me:le:	'further'	12.193-4
moḻi	'word'	5.459-12
mo:kam	'desire'	12.170-6

y occurs initially with the vowel *a:*.

ya:ṇṭu	'year'	8.85-1

v occurs initially with all the vowels except the back vowels *u, u:, o* and *o:* and with the consonants *y* and *r*.

varampu	'boundary'	12.210-3
va:ykka:l	'channel'	7.1045-10
vilay	'price'	12.151-6
vi:ṟṟiru	'sit majestically'	5.459-16
veñcanam	'curry as a relish'	8.88-3
ve:ṇṭu	'require'	12.152-6
vyavasthay	'settlement'	5.459-18
vruṣapam	'bull'	12.146-4

r occurs initially with the vowels *a, a:, u, u:, e:* and *o:* and with the consonant *ṣ*.

rakṣey	'protection'	12.163-12
ra:ja:	'king'	5.486-8
ruttira mahe:š-varar	'name of a deity'	8.173-14

ru:pa na:ra:yaṇa caturve:di mamkalam	'a village'	8 99-3
re:vati	'a star'	8.172-3
ro:hiṇi	'a star'	12.193-2
rṣpam	'a zodiac'	7.937-3

l occurs initially with the vowels *a* and *a:*.

lakṣmaṇa catur-ve:di mamkalam	'name of a place'	7.25-2
la:ṭa te:va na:yakkan	'name of a person'	4.512-1

1.6.2. **Clusters**

1.6.2.1. *Vowel Clusters*

The vowel clusters are found only in the medial position.

-VV-

ii	*tirunelve:liil*	'in Tirunelveli'	5.425-7
ei	*ceitu*	'having did'	5.299-9
a:a	*a:ra:amuta pira:n*	'name of a person'	1.32-9
a:i	*na:ina:r*	'a title'	5.244-18
o:i	*ko:il*	'temple'	5.425-19

1.6.2.2. *Consonant Clusters*

The consonant clusters occur initially and medially. All the initial consonant clusters are found in non-native words (i.e., Sanskrit) only.

Initial two-consonant clusters

CC—

kṣ—kṣe:ttiram	'place of pilgrimage'	5.411-20

kr-kraṣṇavati	'name of a way'	12.152-11
gr-gra:mam	'village'	8.438-2
tr-trittiyay	'a thithi'	12.194-2
dv-dvitiyay	'a thithi'	8.195-3
nr-nrutta ra:can	'name of a person'	12.166-25
pr-pratamay	'a thithi'	12.240.1
br-bra:hmaṇar	'brahmins'	4.422-3
rṣ-rṣapam	'a zodiac'	7.937-3
vy-vyañcanam	'curry as a relish for rice'	12.135-5
vr-vruścika	'a star'	4.857-2
śr-śra:vaṇa	'a star'	4.434-4
st-sta:nam	'place'	4.361-5
sth-stha:ni-yo:gam	'the order given by an assembly'	6.59-2
sn-snapa:nam	'pit of water used on ceremonial occasions'	5.227-8
sv-sva:mi	'god'	4.422-2

Initial three consonant clusters

There is only one instance of three consonant cluster.

str—stri dhanam	'dowry'	5 857-10

Medial consonant clusters

Medial two consonant clusters occur in native as well as in non-native words.

-CC-

-kk-	*no:kku*	'look'	7.128-20
-kṣ-	*takṣiṇa:mu:rti*	'name of a person	12.204-2
-kr-	*cakravatti*	'king'	12.144-1

-ky-	*viya:kya:na maṇṭapam*	'lecturing hall'	5.1355-6
-ks-	(*vikrama*) *samvaksaram-*	'name of a year'	8.89-1
-cc-	*ucci*	'afternoon'	7.767-10
-jy-	*prathivira:-jyam*	'to rule the world'	8.89-1
-ṭc-	*a:ṭcumai*	'cess paid for superintendence of transaction'	8.405-7
	a:ṭci	'rule'	8.403-2
-ṭṭ-	*to:ṭṭam*	'garden'	8.210-5
-ṭp-	*uṭpaṭa*	'including'	8.498-16
-tt-	*pattu*	'ten'	12.171-14
-tm-	*patmana:bha*	'name of a person'	12.208-1
-tr-	*pratikṣe:tram*	'a land given as a substitute'	8.56-9
-ty-	*cantra:dityavar*	'sun and moon'	12.239-12
-thy-	*ve:tathya:nam*	'praying the ve:da'	7.45-7
-dy-	*vaidya-cakkaravatti*	'name of a person'	8.266-6
-dhy-	*madhyastan*	'mediator'	12.231-3
-dv-	*vidva:n*	'scholar'	4.319-2
-dd-	*udde:šam*	'plan'	12.135-
-ddh-	*vruddhi*	'increase'	4.521-13
-pp-	*to:ppu*	'garden'	12.206-18
-pt-	*saptami*	'a thithi'	1.78-1
-pr-	*samsta-pra:pti:*	'the properties which has been obtained by acquisition'	5.411-25
-bd-	*šaka:bdam*	'salivahana era'	4.125-1
-br-	*subramanya*	'name of a person'	12.142-3
-ñc-	*mañcaḷ*	'turmeric'	4.369-18

-ññ-	*aññu:ṟu*	'five hundred'	8.128-17
-ñp-	*añpatu*	'fifty'	8.53-4
-ṇk-	*kaṇka:ṇi*	'supervisor'	8.51-2
-ṇp-	*caṇpay*	'name of a village'	12.182-2
-ṇṭ-	*kaṇṭu*	'having seen'	8.52-1
-ṇḍ-	*caṇḍešvarate: vakanmi*	'the officials in the Siva temple'	7.1039-23
-ṇṇ-	*eṇṇay*	'oil'	5.425-15
-ṇm-	*kaṇma:ḷar*	'a caste'	8.192-5
-ṇy-	*cuppiramaṇya*	'name of a person'	12.186-10
-ṇr-	*va:ṇra:yan*	'name of a person'	12.261-5
-nk-	*tenki:ḻ*	'south east'	8.52-2
-nc-	*puncey*	'dryland'	5.498-8
-nt-	*tantay*	'father'	5.344-13
-ndh-	*sandhi*	'puja done in the temple'	12.232-1
-np-	*onpatu*	'nine'	12.153-38
-nn-	*kanni*	'a zodiac'	8.195-2
-nm-	*tanmam*	'charity'	6.69-6
-nv-	*uṭanva:ram*	'a tax'	8.251-37
-mk-	*temku*	'coconut'	4 512-5
-mc-	*vamcam*	'clan'	4.429-2
-mp-	*tampi*	'younger brother'	5.999-4
-mbh-	*kumbha*	'a zodiac'	4.854-2
-ms-	*vamsam*	'lineage'	5.878-8
-mš-	*amšam*	'part'	7.767-3
-mm-	*amma:n*	'maternal uncle'	8.88-2
-mh-	*narasimha-na:yakkan*	'name of a person'	4.512-1
-mv-	*sa:mva:yi*	'name of a lady'	4.512-8
-yk-	*poykay*	'tank'	5 649-2
-ym-	*oyma:na:ṭu*	'name of a division'	7.465-2

-yt-	*eyti*	'having obtained'	6.41-4
-yp-	*pira:ypattu*	'name of a place'	7.63-13
-yy-	*neyyil*	'in the ghee'	7.402-15
-yv-	*ceyvi*	'cause to do'	12.159-8
-ys-	*hoysaḷa*	'Hoysalas'	8.89-1
-rk-	*ma:rkaḻi*	'a month'	5.749-2
-rc-	*prantu:rciyan*	'name of a person'	7.49-7
-rt-	*tirti:yai*	'the third thiti'	4.350-1
-rdh-	*ve:davirdhi*	'tax-free land set apart for meeting the expenses'	7.45-9
-rṇ-	*pu:rṇay*	'full moon'	5.760-1
-rm-	*tarmam*	'charity'	5.283-3
-rs-	*a:varsaka:yan*	'name of a person'	5.411-23
-ry-	*bha:ryay*	'wife'	4.512-8
-rv-	*pu:rvapakṣam*	'bright fortnight'	7.1039-2
-vk-	*savkariyam*	'convenience'	5.411-20
-vc-	*kavcikan*	'name of a person'	12.258-12
-vd-	*ravdira samvaksaram*	'name of a year'	8.498-22
-vm-	*sarvubhu:vmac-cakkiravartti*	'name of a king'	5.634-1
-vs-	*kavsikan*	'name of a person'	7.494-9
-vv-	*cevva:y*	'Tuesday'	12.136-1
-vḷ-	*canteramavḷi-paṭṭan*	'name of a person'	8.411-23
-lk-	*celkayyil*	'while going'	8.750-4
-lp-	*me:lpaṭi*	'above mentioned'	8.172-31
-ly-	*tulyam*	'minute'	4.369-23

-lv-	*kalveṭṭu*	'inscriptions'	12.170-1
-ll-	*nalla*	'good'	7.25-2
-ḻk-	*va:ḻka*	'let (him) live'	6.455-4
-ḻp-	*ki:ḻpiṭa:kay*	'east suburban hamlet'	4.371-3
-ḷk-	*koḷkayyil*	'while receiving'	7.1039-3
-ḷc-	*tiraḷci*	'together multitude'	4.426-14
-ḷp-	*uḷpaṭa*	'including'	8.693-48
-ḷv-	*a:ḷva:r*	'vaishnava saints'	8.107-5
-ḷv-	*koḷvatu*	'receiving'	7.759.4
-ḷḷ-	*eḷḷu-*	'sesame'	8.411-14
-ṟk-	*teṟku*	'south'	4.353-7
-ṟc-	*eṟco:ṟu*	'a tax'	8.85-6
-ṟp-	*aṟpaci*	'a month'	4.369-15
-ṟs-	*uṟsavam*	'festival'	8.453-4
-ṟṟ-	*e:ṟṟam*	'adding'	7.122-3
-ṣk-	*kaniṣkar*	'name of a person'	6.59-3
-ṣt-	*pratiṣṭay*	'establishing'	12.222.7
-ṣp-	*puṣparanacivar*	'name of a person'	7.172-15
-ṣṇ-	*vayiṣṇavarkaḷ*	'vaishnavites'	7.937-5
-ṣy-	*šiṣyar*	'pupil'	6.59-3
-šr-	*sabha:šrika: riyam*	'the member of an assembly'	5.411-24
-šc-	*vrušcika*	'a zodiac'	12.131-2
-šr-	*bha:ga:šriyam*	'part'	8.541-33
-šv-	*višvena:ta te:var*	'name of king'	7.10-2
-šy-	*ka:šyapan*	'name of a gotra'	12.186-9
-šm-	*ka:šmahari*	'name of a place'	4.429-9
-st-	*ca:stan*	'God who is eternal'	12.253-10
-sd-	*srimu:lasda:na-muṭaiya:r*	'name of a person'	12.152-4

-sth-	*vyavasthay*	'settlement'	5.459–18
-sy-	*ka:syapan*	'name of a person'	12.151-5
-sv-	*canṭe:svara-nallu:r*	'name of a village'	12.186-9
-hṇ-	*grahṇam*	'eclipse'	12.221-2
-hm-	*bra:hmaṇar*	'brahmins'	4.422-3

Three consonant clusters

CCC–

-kkṣ-	*rakkṣay*	'protection'	12.163–12
-kṣm-	*lakṣmaṇa*	'name of a person'	7.25–2
-ṭcc-	*ka:ṭcci*	'sight'	8.177–31
-ṭpp-	*uṭppaṭṭa*	'including(adj.)'	8.358-5
-dthy-	*lakṣa:dth-yayamutaliyar*	'name of a person'	4.422-2
-dhyy	*-ve:da:dhy-yanam*	'teaching the veda'	4.353-5
-ndr-	*ra:je:ndra:coḻan*	'name of a king'	12.170–3
-ṇḍy-	*pa:ṇḍyar*	'Pandyas'	8.356–5
-mkṣ-	*vamkṣatta:r*	'people belonging to the same clan'	5.878–8
-ykk-	*va:ykka:l*	'canal'	7.1045–10
-ycc-	*mayccuni*	'sister-in-law'	12.218–2
-ytt-	*vayttu*	'having kept'	5.935–4
-ypp-	*ayppaci*	'a month'	8.427–2
-ydy-	*vaydya-*	'medical'	8.166-6
-yñc-	*ayñcu*	'five'	7.818–24
-yññ-	*ayñña:ḻi*	'five na:ḻis'	8.427–9
-ynt-	*me:ynta*	'covering (adj.)'	12.149-3
-ypp-	*kayppu:ra-vilay*	'current price'	4.371–3
-ymp-	*aympatu*	'fifty'	8 53–4

-yyt-	*kayytiṭṭu*	'tax, agreement'	8.403-2
-yyy-	*kayyyil*	'in the hand'	8.715-65
-yṣṇ-	*vayṣṇavarkaḷ*	'vaishnavites'	8.514-6
-mst-	*samsta-pra:ptikaḷ*	'properties'	5.411-25
-rkk-	*pa:rkka*	'to see'	8.99-6
-rgg-	*varggam*	'clan'	6.423-16
-rcc-	*arccuṇa:virutti*	'land set apart for meeting the expenses of worship'	8.210-4
-rtt-	*ka:rttikay*	'a star'	5.443-2
-rtth-	*caturtthi*	'a thithi'	5.650-1
-rtdh-	*ti:rtdham*	'sacred water'	5.878-11
-rpp-	*u:rppaṭinilam*	'land belonging to the village assembly'	12.160-19
-rṇṇ-	*sa:varṇṇa*	'a sect in brahmins'	12.216-3
-rmm-	*dharmmam*	'charity'	4.504-13
-ryy-	*bha:ryyay*	'wife'	4.512-8
-rvv-	*caturvve:di-mamkalam*	'a village'	7.475-3
-ršc-	*viršcika-ña:yiru*	'scorpio of the zodiac'	8.497-1
-lkk-	*tiruppa:lkkaṭa-da:sar*	'name of a deity'	4.512-7
-lpp-	*pa:lppo:nakam*	'an eatable made out of milk'	8.54-4;
-ḻcc-	*a:ḻcci*	'rule'	12.166-20
-ḻtt-	*va:ḻttu*	'bless'	5.459-13
-ḻnt-	*makiḻntu*	'having pleased'	5.459-14
-ḻpp-	*ki:ḻppa:l*	'eastern side'	12.336-5
-ṟkk-	*me:ṟkku*	'west'	6.52-4
-vdr-	*ravdri*	'name of a year'	8.498-22

-vrṇ-	*pavrṇay*	'full moon day'	12.195-2
-kñy-	*saikñyaiya-ṉamaikku*	'to understand'	12.186-8

1.6.3. Finals

Among the vowels *a*, *a:*, *i*, *u*, *e:* and *o:* occur in the final position.

pala	'many'	8.850-5
akappa:	'fortified wall'	7.818-25
aṇi	'beauty'	12.204-2
accu	'coin'	5.749-4
pu:	'flower'	8.714-22
ivane:	'this-he (emp.)'	8.713-4
uḷaro:	'are they'	8.438-6

Among the consonants *ṇ*, *n*, *m*, *y*, *r*, *l*, *ḷ* and *ḻ* occur in the final position.

pu:ṇ	'wear'	8.166-15
appan	'father'	5.749-9
appam	'food'	12.152-6
pa:y	'flow'	12.154-5
ivar	'those-they (hum.),	4.369-20
acal	'capital'	8.715-43
a:ḷ	'workers'	8.327-7
pa:ḻ	'to be barren'	7.24-3

1.7. SYLLABLE TYPES

A short or long vowel forms the nucleus of each syllable. A vowel nucleus may have an onset of a consonant, two-consonant cluster, or three-consonant cluster and a coda of a consonant or two-consonant cluster.

There are fifteen patterns of the initial syllable.

V-	*u-ri*	5.482–4
CV-	*ta-ṭu*	8.170–15
$\bar{V}$-	*e:-ri*	8.99–4
C$\bar{V}$-	*na:-ṭu*	8.169–5
CCV-	*rṣa-pam*	7.937–3
CC$\bar{V}$-	*sta:-nam*	12.222-6
CCCV-	*stri-dhanam*	5.757–10
VC-	*eḷ-ḷu*	8.411–14
CVC-	*pat-tu*	5.760–4
$\bar{V}$C-	*a:ṇ-ṭu*	5.299-6
C$\bar{V}$C-	*to:p-pu*	12.206-18
CCVC-	*vruš-cika*	4.857–2
CC$\bar{V}$C-	*bra:h-maṇar*	4.422–3
VCC-	*aym-patu*	8.53-4
CVCC-	*vayt-ta*	5.935–4
C$\bar{V}$CC-	*me:yn-ta*	12.149-3

These patterns can be generalized as

$$\#(C)(C)(C)\ \check{\bar{V}}(C)(C)-$$

There are six patterns of the medial syllable.

-V-	*ce-i-tu*	5 299–9
-CV-	*koḷ-va-tu*	12.234-10
-$\bar{V}$-	*a:r-a:-amutu*	12.132–9
-CVC-	*uḷ-paṭ-ṭa*	7.949-3
-C$\bar{V}$C-	*sa-ka:t-tam*	5.125-1
-CVCC-	*sa:-varṇ-ṇa*	12.216-3

All these can be generalised as

$$-(C)\ \check{\bar{V}}(C)(C)-$$

There are five patterns of the final syllable.

-CV	*an-ta*	4.228-7
-C$\bar{V}$	*akap-pa:*	7.818-25
-VC	*ko:-il*	7.401-38
-CVC	*em-kaḷ*	8.247-43
-C$\bar{V}$C	*tan-to:m*	4.434-2

All these can be generalised as

$$—(C)\check{\bar{V}}(C)\#$$

1.8. OCCASIONAL SPELLINGS

In our corpus, the words are written occasionally with different spellings and they are called *'occasional spellings'* [4]. Some of these occasional spellings may be due to scribal errors and others due to historical change or dialectal variations, which alone are discussed below.

1.8.1. Vowels

1.8.1.1. *a~o*

kuṭumkaḷ	*kuṭumkoḷ*	4.511-5; 4.521-26
ka:ṭṭumkaḷ	*ka:ṭṭumkoḷ*	7.759-2
anupavi	*anupovi*	8.49-3; 12.245-43
utakam	*utokam*	7.457-8; 7.457-34

1.8.1.2. *a~i*

maṉa:ḷar	*miṉa:ḷar*	7.122-3; 8.118-10
celvata:ka	*celvita:ka*	8.356-9; 8.393-3
kaṭavatu	*kaṭavitu*	12.241-4; 8.76-3
ayppaci	*ayppici*	8.427-2; 8.402-3
paḻam	*piḻam*	4.426-6; 7.118-5

4. Herbert Penzl: 'The evidence for phonemic changes', *Studies presented to Joshua Whatmough* ... p. 198.

1.8.1.3. *a~u*

ka:vaṇam	**ka:vuṇam*	7.49–18
kaṭavatu	*kaṭavutu*	12.241-4; 12.166–32

1.8.1.4. *a~e*

niccayippu	*nicceyippu*	5.627–7; 4.854–5
kavuri	*kevuri*	7.855–2
kamkay	*kemkay*	8.50–2; 7.118–11
caturtaci	*catutteśi*	12.210–1; 12.223–2
kirayyam	*kireyam*	8.7–31 16, 8.715–67
camayyam	*cameyam*	4.426–2; 4.47-21

1.8.1.5 *a~a:*

naṭatti	*naṭa:tti*	7.820-13; 6.41–5

1.8.1.6. *a:~a*

na:yana:r	*nayina:r*	7.26–2; 7.20–6

1.8.1.7. *a~ay*

maṭa viḷa:kam	*maṭay viḷa:kam*	8.192-4
niccayi	*niccayyi*	5.627–7; 4.860-3
cakaraya:ṇṭu	*cakarayya:ṇṭu*	8.497–1; 8.514-1
taccu	*tayccu*	8.79–5; 12.221-2
catayam	*catayyam*	5.699–1; 5.443–3; 4.866–2

1 8.1.8. *i~u*

akitam	*akutam*	7.109-38; 5.258–3
varicay	*varucay*	7.122–9; 12 199–9
e:ḻina l	*e:ḻuna:l*	8.716–3
tavirntu (>**tavintu*)	*tavuntu*	8.54–7; 8.415-6
tiruviṭayya:ṭṭam	*tiruvuṭay-ya:ṭṭam*	7.55–6; 8.210-4

	ciṟitu	*ciṟutu*	12.358-8; 12.258-6
	koḻiñci	*koḻuñci*	8.178-20; 8.166-23; 8.172-20
	piṉayttu	*puṉayttu*	12.254-13; 8.709-58
	uḷḷiṭṭa	*uḷḷuṭṭa*	4.369-2; 7.769-10
	matil	*matuḷ*	4.524-9; 12.222-19
1.8.1.9.	*i~a*		
	ña:yiṟṟu	*ña:yaṟṟu*	4.361-1; 4.521-4
		na:yaṟṟu	8.195-2; 5.685-3
	viḷa:kam	*vaḷa:kam*	12.192-4; 8.48-5
1.8.1.10	*i~ay*		
	ayppaci	*aṟpikay*	8.427-2; 8.452-1
1.8.1.11.	*i~yi*		
	itu	*yitu*	12 194-7; 12.159-6
	ivan	*yivan*	12.226-7; 8.711-17
1.8.1.12.	*i~i:*		
	ka:ñcipuram	*ka:ñci:puram*	12.212-1; 4.350-2
1.8.1.13.	*i~iy*		
	ka:ṇi	*ka:ṇiy*	12.215-4; 5.985-9
1.8.1.14.	*i~e*		
	ka:viri	*ka:veri*	4.618-1; 5.658-22
1.8.1.15.	*u~i*		
	amutu	*amitu*	12.171-16; 5.276-8
	iṭuvittu	*iṭivittu*	5.699-4
	paṇṇuvittu	*paṇṇivittu*	4.411-24; 12.167-5
	aruḷuvittu	*aruḷivittu*	4.420-7; 12.182-9; 12.244-2
	veṭṭuvittu	*veṭṭivittu*	8.359-5; 7.444-5

telumkan	*telimkan*	8.109-5; 4.619-4
maturay	*matiray*	8.403-1; 8.129-3
-uṭay	*-iṭa*	4.551-5; 4.618-4
kavuciyan	*kaviciyan*	8.709-124; 8.715-14
caturam	*catiram*	8.715-37; 5.411-20
eḻuttu	*eḻittu*	7.91-5; 5.283-1
kuttuviḷakku	*kuttiviḷakku*	12.176-3; 8.111-2

1.8.1.16. *u~a*

u:ruṇi	*u:raṇi*	8.212-4; 8.178-21
kavuṇiyan	*kavaṇiyan*	8.709-71; 8.715-34

1.8.1.17. *u~u:*

pamkuni	*pamku:ni*	8.262-1; 8.670-3

1.8.1.18. *u~o*

kulo:ttumka	*kolo:ttumka*	8.54-16; 8.749-5
puttakam	*pottakam*	12.216-8

1.8.1.19. *u~vu*

uḷḷiṭṭa	(*nilattukkum*) *vuḷḷiṭṭa*	7.446-16; 8.251-14

1.8.1.20. *e~i*

enakku	*inakku*	5.553-3; 12.170-11, 4.551-5
eṭay	*iṭay*	8.100-2; 12.150-9
eṭuttu	*iṭuttu*	4.429-11
celavu	*cilavu*	8.715-73; 8.247-49

1.8.1.21. *e~a*

eṇṇey	*eṇṇay*	5.425-15; 8.345-5
nancey	*nancay*	7.401-25, 8 99-4, 12.137-6, 7.101-3, 5.125-4

	nañcay	7.10-1, 8.110-7, 8.353-4, 12.137-6, 7.101-3, 7.109-22, 5.125-4
puncey	*puncay*	8.212-3, 7.10-1, 8.88-4
	puñcay	5.258-2, 759.4, 7.20-8, 101.3, 12.137-3, 8.79-4

1.8.1.22. *o~a*

tiruvor̲r̲iyu:r	*tiruvattiyu:r*	4.860-3, 5.1355-5

1.8.1.23. *o~u*

tokay	*tukay*	8.251-21
koṭu	*kuṭu*	12.149-8, 12.136-9, 12.222.20, 4.136-8, 4.429.9, 8.591-36, 8.709.43, 7.104-6, 7.767.7, 5.459-20, 5.699.4, 6.59-3, 6.262.4, 12.233-2 12.165.3, 1.52-4, etc.
toṭamku	*tuṭamku*	12.176-4, 12.257-2
toṭar	*tuṭar*	12.150-8, 7.128-10

1.8.2. **Consonants**

1.8.2.1. *k~y*

tiruppatikam	*tiruppatiyam*	12.252-3, 8.749-7,
atika:rikaḷ	*atika:riyaḷ*	7.109-12, 7.467-47
ca:likar	*ca:liyar*	12.154-12, 12.202-11, 5.435-5

1.8.2.2. *k~v*

ukantu	*uvantu*	7.494-3, 5.459-13

1.8.2.3. *c~t*

puraṭṭa:ci	*puraṭṭa:ti*	8.102-3, 12.135-2

1.8.2.4. *c~k*

*ayppaci *aṟpaci*	*arpikay*	8.452-1, 4.369-15

1.8.2.5. *c~y*

ce:tiyara:can	*ce:tiyara:yan*	8.104-2, 7.820-13

1.8.2.6. *ṭ~ḻ*

(*mu:la*)*paru-ṭayya:r*	*mu:lapparu-ḻayya:r*	12.245-5, 12.149-10

1.8.2.7. *ṭ~ṣ*

,,	*mu:lapparu-ṣayya:r*	12.149-10, 12.173-21

1.8 2.8. *p~v*

ma:rpu	*ma:rvu*	8.497-6, 8.748-1
iṣapam	*iṣavam*	8.104-3, 12.213-6
upa:ti	*uva:ti*	8.212-8, 8.251-31
curapi	*curavi*	12.232-1, 8.354-4

1.8.2.9. *ñ~n*

ña:yiṟṟu	*na:yaṟṟu*	8.195-2, 5.685-3, 12.253-1, 12.236-8, 7.49-2, 7.118-1

1.8.2.10. *ṇ~n*

ka:ṇi	*ka:ni*	12.215-4, 12.241-6
kavuṇiyan	*kavuniyan*	12.171-9

1.8.2.11. *ṇ~m*

kaṇka:ṇi	*kamka:ṇi*	8.42–7, 7.1039–28

1.8.2.12. *n~ṇ*

tirumañcanam	*tirumañcaṇam*	5.653–4, 12.245–2, 4.426-9, 5.296–13, 8.415–8

1.8.2.13. *m~v*

eṇmar	*eṇvar*	8.53–7

1.8.2.14. *ḻ~ḷ*

co:ḻi:curam	*co:ḷi:curam*	5.251–8, 4.525–3, 4.522–2

1.8.2.15. *ḷ~ḻ*

veḷḷa:ḷan	*veḷḷa:ḻan*	5.253–7, 7.759–2
ve:ḷvi	*ve:ḻvi*	5.300–3
ke:ḷvi	*ke:ḻvi*	12.235–11, 7.759–2
a:ḷvi	*a:ḻvi*	8.708–59, 8.713–58
cuva:mikaḷukku	*cuva:mi-kaḻukku*	5.296–11
nilamkaḷukku	*nilamkaḻukku*	7.446–17, 4.423–5

1.8.2.16. *l~ḷ*

matil	*matiḷ*	4.524–9
	matuḷ	12.222–19

1.8.2.17. *y~Ø*

ya:ṇṭu	*a:ṇṭu*	8.85–1, 5.299–6
ya:nay	*a:nay*	12.226–4, 12.236–3
me:ynta	*me:nta*	12.174–11, 12.149–3
va:ykka:l	*va:kka:l*	12.176–6, 7.1045–10
*vaytta *vaycca*	*vacca*	5.443–6, 12.166–32, 4.514–5

mayttunan	*maccunan*	5.293–34, 12.218–2
*ayppaci *appaci*	*aṟpaci*	8.427-2, 4.369–15
aympatu	*ampatu*	8.53–4, 8.166–33
aynnu:ṟu	*aññu:ṟu*	7.128-17, 8.713-31
*ayntu *ayñcu*	*añcu*	8.470-4, 5.287-8
aymkalam	*añkalan*	5.227-6, 8.56-8
*icaynta *icayñca*	*icañca*	8.409-6, 8.172-4
uṭaymay	*uṭamay*	4.551-5, 12.258-7
ceytu	*cetu*	8.48-7, 12.175–22, 5.234-2, 8.212-2
ceykiṟa	*cekiṟa*	4.411-24, 7.949-2

1.8.2.18. *y∼c*

mariya:ti	*marica:ti*	4.435-4, 8.212-6

1.8.2.19. *y∼k*

tiritiyay	*tiritikay*	12.194–2, 8.172–2

1.8 2.20. *y∼v*

viniyo:kam	*vinivo:kam*	4.371–7, 8.438-18
poliyu:ṭṭu	*polivu:ttu*	5.757-8, 7.1039–7

1.8.2.21. *ṟ∼r*

tiṟappu	*tirappu*	12.202.12, 12.171–7
aṟiya:ta:r	*ariya:ta:r*	12.172.18, 4.427-2
me:ṟku	*me:rkku*	5.435.4, 12.223.8, 4.511-5
ma:ṟum	*ma:rum*	12.241-7, 7.9–4

1.8.2.22. *r∼ṟ*

pirinta	*piṟinta*	5.650–2
pirittu	*piṟittu*	12.191-3
vara:mayyil	*vaṟa:mayyil*	12.216–4

pa:ruvati	*pa:ṟuvati*	12.223-5, 5.244-7
tavirkkum	*taviṟkkum*	12.221-3
ivarkaḷ	*ivaṟkaḷ*	12.258-8, 12.224-3

1.8.2.23. *r~l*

iruppay	*iluppay*	8.494-9, 5.251-16, 8.172-20
turukkar	*tulukkar*	8.750-2, 8.247-17
tiṭar	*tiṭal*	5.125-4, 8.179-6

1.8.2.24. *r~∅*

cakravartti	*cakravatti*	12.136-1, 8.166-34, 8.325-1, 8.334-1, 12.136-1, 12.140-1, 12.147-1, 4.550-1, 4.551-1
tavirntu	*tavintu*	8.54-7, 12.172-6, 4.512-10
	tavuntu	8.415-6
ti:rttu	*ti:ttu*	12.190-10, 8.708-59
ka:rttikay	*ka:ttikay*	5.443-2, 12.202-9, 12.230-6, 12.238-1, 8.436-1, 5.648-8, 4.369-10
amarnta:r	*amanta:r*	4.427-2, 12.224-11,
va:rttu	*va:ttu*	12.136-7, 12.132-8
koṇarntu	*koṇantu*	5.300-12
te:varkaḷ	*te:vakaḷ*	8.85-4, 12.222-23, 7.818-7

1.8.2.25. *v~m*

nivantam	*nimantam*	12.135-6, 12.206-4

1.8.2.26. *tt~cc*

vaytta	*vacca*	5.480-12, 5.726-2
mayttuni	*maccuni*	12.218-2

mayttunan	*maccunan*	5.293-34, 12.218-2
tanittu	*taniccu*	12.224-3, 12.186-5
kaḻittu	*kaḻiccu*	8.172-10, 8.169-7

1.8.2.27. *ṟṟ~tt*

e:ṟṟam	*e:ttam*	12.152-6, 8.714-18, 12.166-14
oṭukkiṟṟu	*oṭukkittu*	12.150-12
eḻutiṟṟu	*eḻutittu*	4.434-2
ña:yiṟṟu	*na:yittu*	4.521-4, 8.411-2, 7.475-1

1.8.2.28. *nt~ñc*

ayntu	*añcu*	12.163-7, 12.196-5
icaynta	*icayñca*	8.172-4, 5.425-18
amayntamay	*amañcamay*	8.411-3, 5.287-14
viḷaynta	*viḷayñca*	8.170-11, 8.177-28

1.8 2.29. *nt~ññ*

aynnu:ṟu	**ayññu:ṟu*	12.188-11, 7.128-17
	aññu:ṟu	8.713-31

1.8.2.30. *ṟk~kk*

me:ṟku	*me:kku*	12.223-8, 4.854-3
teṟku	*tekku*	12.208-1, 4.353-7

1.8.2.31. *pp~ṟp*

ayppaci **appaci*	*aṟpaci*	5.985-9, 4.369-15

1.8.2.32. *ṭk~kk*

na:ṭkaḷ	*na:kkaḷ*	12.245-5

1.8.2.33. *ḷḷ~ḷ*

toḷḷa:yiram	*toḷa:yiram*	5.985-5, 8.708-30

1.8.2.34. *nm~m*

patinmu:nṟu	*patimu:nṟu*	12.258-5, 8.711-2

1.8.2.35. *yt~yit*

ceytavan	*ceyitavan*	12.210-8, 5 258-3

1.8.2.36. *ṟk~ṟkk*

kaṟkaṭaka	*kaṟkkaṭaka*	12.254-6, 5.760-1
me:ṟku	*me:ṟkku*	12.223-8, 4.511-5

1.8.2.37. *rkk~ṟk*

varkkam	*vaṟkam*	4.423-16, 7.767-11

1.8.2.38. *k~g*

kamkay	*gamkay*	8.50-2, 12.222-3
kaṇapati	*gaṇapati*	8.52-2, 4.860-1
kira:mam	*gra:mam*	12.135-4, 8.438-2
pa:ka:ciriyam	*bha:ga:śriyam*	8.693-46, 8.591-33, 4.512-6

1.8.2.39. *k~h*

maka:	*maha:*	8.51-4, 12.245-45
(cantu)vikkira-kam	*vikraham*	8.177-39, 8.89-1
akitam	*ahitam*	5.258-3, 7.109-33

1.8.2.40. *c~s*

cakala	*sakala*	12.132-1, 12.149-1, 8.103-1, 12.216-1, 12.138-1
canti	*sandhi*	12.201-4, 12.232-1, 12.158-11, 6.35-20, 8.356-6
cammati	*sammati*	7.768-18, 8.591-38, 12.166-22, 7.84-6, 4.427-12
ma:cam	*ma:sam*	7.29-1, 5.648-10

1.8.2.41. *c~š*

ca:mam	*ša:mam*	5.445–6, 4.361–4
civa	*šiva*	12.151–4, 5.253–13, 7.549–8, 12.196–6
cuntara	*šuntara*	12.166–7, 4.634–9
vica:kam	*viša:kam*	6.42–1, 12.212–1
utte:cam	*utte:šam*	4.519–5, 12.135–4

1.8.2.42. *c~j*

ci:vitam	*ji:vitam*	8.470-2, 8.48-7, 12.157-3
ci:vanam	*ji:vanam*	5.653-5, 5.649-6
ceyamkoṇṭa	*jeyamkoṇṭa*	8.44-4, 7.457-2
pu:cay	*pu:jay*	4.420-8, 8.716-4, 12.185-10
pu:ci	*pu:ji*	4.427-20, 8.716-3
po:cala	*bho:jala*	5.459-8, 5.629-1, 5.658-2

1.8.2.43. *t~dh*

putan	*budhan*	5.487-4, 12.210-1, 4.514-2, 8.537-2
santi	*sandhi*	6.35-20, 12.232-1, 8.356-6

1.8.2.44. *t~th*

pratamay	*prathamay*	12.240-1, 12.196-2, 8.99-3

1.8.2.45. *t~d*

ta:nam	*da:nam*	8.692-18, 6.459-12 5.411-24, 12,222-5

te:var	*de:ver*	4.420-6, 8.396-2, 4.434-2, 7.46-7
te:viya:r	*de:viya:r*	8.93-3, 4.504-13
utakam	*udakam*	8.693-48, 12.142-7
utayam	*udayam*	8.177-19, 4.504-12
cantiya:ti:pam	*candiya:di:pam*	5.247-7, 5.425-13

1.8.2.46. *tt~dd*

utte:cam	*udde:šam*	4.511-5, 12.135-4

1.8.2.47. *p~bh*

putan	*budhan*	5.125-1, 12.210-1, 4.504-2, 8.537-2
pra:maṇar	*bra:hmaṇar*	7.49-5, 4.422-3, 4.426-8, 12.245-4, 8.195-8, 212-6

1.8.2.48. *p~b*

paraṇi	*bharaṇi*	4.426-6, 4.514-2
paṭṭar	*bhaṭṭar*	7.25-6, 12.233-21, 5.411-22
kumpa	*kumbha*	12.132-1, 4.854-2
upayyam	*ubhayam*	5.648-9, 8.99-5

1.8.2.49. *s~t*

mu:lasta:nam	*mulatta:nam*	12.152-4, 12.153-53

1.8.2.50. *s~š*

da:sar	*da:šar*	4.504-11;9, 5.749-3

1.8.2.51. *š~y*

brahmade:šam	*brahmade:yam*	4.370-1, 12·195-4, 6.35-12

1.8.2.52. *h~c*

uro:haṇi	*uro:caṇi*	8.300-4, 12.229-2
		4.426-5, 7.1039-2
ro:hiṇi	*ro:caṇi*	12.193-2, 7.171-2

1.8.2.53. *kṣ~kk*

pu:rvapakṣam	*pu:rvapakkam*	7.1039-2, 8.210-1

1.8.2.54. *kṣ~ks*

pu:rvapakṣam	*pu:rvapaksam*	7.1039-2, 4.557-2

2.

SANDHI

Sandhi occurring between two morphemes is discussed here. The ampersand, '&' indicates the morpheme boundary and the dash, '–' the place of occurrence of the phoneme in question. There are two kinds of sandhi rules, the first being the obligatory and the other, the optional. The latter is mainly to explain the occasional forms found in the inscriptional texts.

A. OBLIGATORY RULES

2.1. $$x \rightarrow \emptyset \,/\, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\&\ \left\{\begin{array}{c} nt \\ v \\ \emptyset \end{array}\right\} \& \\ \\ -\&\ a \left\{\begin{array}{c} l \\ m \\ v \end{array}\right\} \& \end{array} \right\}$$

naṭax & nt & (3.5.1) > *naṭa & nt &*

aḷax & v # (3.14.1) > *aḷa & v #*

ka:x & al	(3.14.1)	>	*ka: & al*
paḻux & am	(3.14.2)	>	*paḻu & am*
taṭux & ay	(3.14,2)	>	*taṭu & ay*
paṇix & Ø	(3.14.2)	>	*paṇi & Ø*

2.2. x → p / - & P

P stands for plosive.

naṭax & t &	(3.2)	>	*naṭat & t &*
kuṟix & t &	(3.5.1)	>	*kuṟit & t &*
irux & kiṟ &	(3.5.2)	>	*iruk & kiṟ &*
kuṭux & p &	(3.5.3)	>	*kuṭup & p &*
aṟi & pix & t &	(3.3)	>	*aṟ & pit & t &*
pa:rx & k &	(3.4)	>	*pa:rk & k &*
naṭax & p &	(3.4)	>	*naṭap & p &*
amay & x & t &	(3.2)	>	*amay & t & t &*
vayx & c &	(2.5.1)	>	*vayc & c &*

2.3. *k* → *ṭ* / *ḷ*- & *P*

ke:ḷk & t &	(3.5.1.)	>	*ke:ḷṭ & t &*

2.4. $k \rightarrow \underline{r} \,/\, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} l\text{-}\ \&\ P \\ n\ \ \&\ \text{-}k \end{array} \right\}$

vilk & t &	(3.5.1.)	>	*vilṟ & t &*
atan & kk	(4.3.1.)	>	*atan & ṟ k &*
a:ḻvippatan & kk	,,	>	*a:ḻvippatan & ṟ k &*

2.5. $t \rightarrow \underline{r} \,/\, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} l\ \&\ n\text{-}\ \& \\ \underline{r}\ \&\ \text{-}\ \ \& \end{array} \right\}$

kol & nt &	(3.5.1.)	>	*kol & nṟ &*
vilṟ & t &	(2.4.)	>	*vilṟ & ṟ &*
peṟ & t &	(3.5.1.)	>	*peṟ & ṟ &*

2.6. $t \rightarrow ṭ \,/\, \left\{ \begin{array}{c} ṭ \\ ṇ \end{array} \right\}$ & - &

ke:ḷṭ & t &	(2.3.)	>	*ke:ḷṭ & ṭ &*
viṭ & t &	(3.5.1.)	>	*viṭ & ṭ &*
pu:ṇ & t &	(3.5.1.)	>	*pu:ṇ & ṭ &*

2.7. $t \rightarrow P$ / [N] P & - &

P includes all the stops and *ṟ*.

a:k & t &	(3.2.)	>	*a:k & k &*
viḷamk & t &	(,,)	>	*viḷamk & k &*
ni:mk & t &	(,,)	>	*ni:mk & k &*
ku:ṭ & t &	(,,)	>	*ku:ṭ & ṭ &*
ma:ṟ & t &	(,,)	>	*ma:ṟ & ṟ &*

2.8. $i \rightarrow u$ / - & *m* +

peri & m +	(5.4.)	>	*peru & m +*
ari & m +	(,,)	>	*aru & m +*

2.9. $\emptyset \rightarrow P \,/\, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [C]\ \check{\bar{V}}Cu\ \ \& \\ [C]\ \check{\bar{V}}C\bar{V}\ \ \& \end{array} \right\}$ -P

kuru & kaḷ	(4.2.2.3.)	>	*kuru & kkaḷ*
ma:ta: & kaḷ	(4.2.2.6.)	>	*ma:ta: & kkaḷ*
pacu & kaḷ	(,,)	>	*pacu & kkaḷ*
eḻu & ci	(3.14.2.)	>	*eḻu & cci*

2.10. $l \rightarrow n$ / - & N

na:l & niṟay	(4.4.1.1.)	>	*na:n & niṟay*
na:l & na:ḻi	(,,)	>	*na:n & na:ḻi*
nal & may	(,,)	>	*nan & may*

2.11. $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \emptyset \, / \, \left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{V} \\ CVCV \end{matrix} \right\} \& \, -$

na:n & na:ḻi	(2.10.)	>	*na: & na:ḻi*
na:n & nu:ṟu	(4.4.1.1.)	>	*na: & nu:ṟu*
patin & na:lu	(4.4.2.)	>	*pati & na:lu*
aym & ma:	(,,)	>	*ay & ma:*

2.12. $tt \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} ṭ\,ṭ \\ ṟ\,ṟ \end{bmatrix} \Big/ \left[\begin{matrix} C\bar{V}ṭ \ \& - tt \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} \left\{ \begin{matrix} CVCV \\ (C)\ \bar{V} \end{matrix} \right\} ṟ \ \& - tt \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} l \\ ḷ \end{matrix} \right\} \& - i \end{matrix} \right\} \end{matrix} \right]$

na:ṭ & tt X	(4.3.1)	>	*na:ṭ & ṭṭ &*
kiṇaṟ & tt &	(,,)	>	*kiṇaṟ & ṟṟ &*
mina:ḷ & tti &	(4.2.2.2)	>	*mi:na:ḷ & ṭṭi*
vel & tti	(3.14.1)	>	*vel & ṟṟi*

2.13. $C \rightarrow \emptyset \, / \, \left\{ \begin{matrix} p \ \& \ p \\ \& \left\{ \begin{matrix} ṟk \\ pp \end{matrix} \right\} \end{matrix} \right\}$

C represents all consonants except *y*, *r and ḻ*.

ke:ḷṭ & ṭ	(2.5)	>	*ke:ṭ & ṭ &*
vilṟ & ṟ	(,,)	>	*viṟ & ṟ &*
atan & ṟk	(,,)	>	*ata & ṟk &*
kon & nṟ	(,,)	>	*ko & nṟ*
viḷamk & k &	(,,)	>	*viḷa & k & k &*
miṇa:ḷ & ṭṭi	(2.12)	>	*miṇa: & ṭṭi*
na:ṭ & ṭṭ &	(,,)	>	*na: & ṭṭ &*
cinnam & tt &	(4.3.6)	>	*cinna & tt &*
kira:mam & tt &	(5.2)	>	*kira: & tt &*

$$2.14.\quad \emptyset \rightarrow u \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} l \\ r \end{array} \right\} - \&\ PP \\ (C)\ C - \&\ (P) \\ C\check{V}l\ \&\ kVr \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P\ (P) \\ \underline{r}\ (k) \\ \underline{r} \\ \bar{V}l \\ NP \\ v \end{array} \right\} - \# \end{array} \right\}$$

cel & tt &	(3.2)	>	*celu & tt &*
niṟ & tt &	(3.15)	>	*niṟu & tt &*
tirutt & pit &	(3.3)	>	*tiruttu & pit &*
paṇṇ & kiṟ	(3.5.2.)	>	*paṇṇu & kiṟ*
col & kiṟ &	(,,)	>	*col & ukiṟ &*
paṇṇ & p &	(3.5.3.)	>	*paṇṇu & p &*
nila & ttin & kk	(4.3.1.)	>	*nila & ttinu & kk*
nila & tt & kk	(,,)	>	*nila & tt & ukk*
avar & kk	(4.3.2 4.)	>	*avar & ukk*
enakk #	(4.4 1.1.)	>	*enakku #*
me:ṟk #	(4.4.2.)	>	*me.ṟku*
oṉṟ #	(,,)	>	*onṟu #*
iraṇṭ #	(,,)	>	*iraṇṭu #*
na:nk #	(,,)	>	*na:nku #*
na:l #	(,,)	>	*na:lu #*
a:ṟ #	(,,)	>	*a:ṟu #*
aḷa & v #	(2.1.)	>	*aḷa & vu #*

$$2.15.\quad \emptyset \rightarrow C\ /\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (C)\ \check{V} - \&\ V \\ C\check{V}C - \&\ \emptyset\ \&\ V \end{array} \right\}$$

Here C can be any nasal or semi-vowel except *y*, *r* and *ḻ*.

col & um	(3.10.)	>	*coll & um*
cey & a:t &	(„)	>	*ceyy & a:t &*
nam & a	(4.3.2.9.)	>	*namm & a*
em & il	(4.3.2.8.)	>	*emm & il*
toḷ & a:yiram	(4.4.2.)	>	*toḷḷ & a:yiram*
uḷ & a	(5.3.)	>	*uḷḷ & a*
val & a:r	(5.8.4.)	>	*vall & a:r*
uḷ & u:r	(6.5.)	>	*uḷḷ & u:r*
av & a:ṟu	(6.8.)	>	*avv & a:ṟu*

2.16. *l* → *ṟ* / - & P

col & paṭi	(6.7)	>	*coṟ & paṭi*

2.17. *ḷ* → *ṇ* / -& n

toḷ & nu:ṟu	(4.4.2)	>	*toṇ & nu:ṟu*

2.18. $p \rightarrow v \,/\, \left\{ \begin{matrix} y \\ l \\ \underset{.}{l} \\ V \end{matrix} \right\} \& \text{-}V$

cey & pit &	(3.3)	>	*cey & vit &*
cel & p & a:n	(3.5.3)	>	*cel & v & a:n*
koḷ & p & a:r	(„)	>	*koḷ & v & a:r*
aṟi & pit &	(3.3)	>	*aṟi & vit &*
celuttu & p & o:m	(3.5.3.)	>	*celuttu & v & o:m*

2.19. $n \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{n} \\ \underset{.}{n} \end{bmatrix} / \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{n} \\ \underset{.}{n} \end{bmatrix} \& \text{-}$

ayñ & nu:ṟu	(4.4.2.)	>	*ayñ & ñu:ṟu*
eṇ & na:ḷi	(„)	>	*eṇ & ṇa:ḷi*
eṇ & nu:ṟu	(„)	>	*eṇ & ṇu:ṟu*
toṇ & nu:ṟu	(2.17.)	>	*toṇ & ṇu:ṟu*

2.20. $\emptyset \rightarrow y \,/\, \begin{Bmatrix} Vf \\ Vy^{1} \end{Bmatrix} \;\&\; \text{-}V$

Vf stands for front vowels.

aruḷ & i & a	(3.10.)	>	*aruḷ & i & ya*
anni & an	(4.2.2.1.)	>	*anni & yan*
iṭay & an	(4.2.2.1.)	>	*iṭay & yan*
tampi & a:r	(4.2.2.3.)	>	*tampi & ya:r*
sabhay & a:r	(4.2.2.4.)	>	*sabhay & ya:r*
araci & a:r	(4.2.2.4.)	>	*araci & ya:r*
ivay & iṟṟ &	(4.3.1.3.)	>	*ivay & yiṟṟ &*

2.21. $\emptyset \rightarrow v \,/\, V_{nf} \;\&\; \text{-}V$

V_{nf} stands for non-front vowels.

ceyta & an	(3.11.)	>	*ceyta & van*
kuca & an	(4.2.2.1.)	>	*kuca & van*
ma: & in	(4.3.1.)	>	*ma: & vin*
iru & o:m	(5.8.2.)	>	*iru & vo:m*
potu & a:y	(6.2.)	>	*potu & va:y*
ka: & al	(2.1.)	>	*ka: & val*

2.22. $u \rightarrow \emptyset \,/\, \breve{V} \begin{Bmatrix} \underline{l} \\ \underset{.}{t} \end{Bmatrix} -\&\; a \begin{Bmatrix} m \\ y \end{Bmatrix}$

paḻu & am	(2.1.)	>	*paḻ & am*
taṭu & ay	(,,)	>	*taṭ & ay*

B. OPTIONAL RULES

These rules are optional as there are forms without their operation. For instance *va:ṇi-kar* [4.2.2.3.] is also found in the text without the rule 2.2.1. being operated.

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1. As the doubling of *y* is applicable to the words of any syllabic type, this is not included under the rule 2.15.

2.23. *k* → *y* / *i* -& V

ca:lik & ar	(4.2.8.3.)	>	*ca:liy & ar*
va:ṇik & ar	(„)	>	*va:ṇiy & ar*

2.24. *u* → *i* / &- *Ci*

aruḷ & uvit &	(2.14)	>	*aruḷ & ivit &*
veṭṭ & uvit &	(„)	>	*veṭṭ & ivit &*

2.25. *tt* → *cc* / *v* & -*i*

na:y & tti	(4.2.2.3)	>	*na:y & cci*

2.26.
$$y \rightarrow \emptyset \;/\; \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \& \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{NP} \\ \text{PP} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{P} \,\&\, \text{P} \,\& \end{array} \right\}$$

na:y & cci	(2.23)	>	*na: & cci*
vayc & c & a	(3.5.1)	>	*vac & c & a*
me:y & nt &	(3.5.1)	>	*me: & nt &*

These sandhi rules are referred to in the following chapters as 2.1, 2.2. etc. The rules are ordered and when more than one rule is found to be operated, the lower number will precede the higher number. However, in certain examples the lower number may be found to be preceded by the higher number as there are more than one morpheme boundary found within a word. For instance *ivay-iṟṟ-kk* in 4.3.1 has the rules 2.20 and 2.14. Here 2.20 operates between *ivay-iṟṟ* and 2.14 between *iṟṟ-kk*.

The morpheme boundary should be deleted finally.

3.

VERBS

3.1. CLASSIFICATION

All Tamil verbs can be broadly classified into two main classes namely intransitive and transitive. Transitive verbs are those verbs which are capable of taking object whereas intransitive verbs are not. It is to be noted in this connection that Caldwell has wrongly equated transitives and intransitives with the Tamil grammatical terms *piṟaviṉay* and *taṉviṉay* respectively[1] and this mistake has already been pointed out by many scholars.[2]

Transitive verbs can be further classified into two. Those verbs which are derived from the corresponding intransitive verbs form one class and those which do not have any overt marker to denote transitivity form another class. The former

1. R. Caldwell, *A Comparative grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of languages* . p. 449.

2. P. S. Subrahmanya Sastri, '*History of Grammatical theories in Tamil*' . p. 146, and T. P. Meenakshisundaram, *A History of Tamil language* . p. 111.

can be called Derived transitive and the latter, Inherent transitive.[3]

There is clear difference between inherent transitive and derived transitive. The derived transitive can have its counterpart syntactically also. The sentences like *avan puttakattayk kiḻitta:n*–'he tore the book', where *kiḻitta:n*–'tore' is the derived transitive, can have the counterpart sentence *puttakam kiḻintatu*–'the book tore.' But the sentences like *avan puttakattayp paṭitta:n*–'he read the book', where *paṭitta:n* 'read' is an inherent transitive, cannot have any counterpart sentence.

It is worth mentioning that in Tamil there are certain verbs which can be used both as transitive and intransitive. Verbs like *veḷu*–'wash' may be used both as intransitive and transitive.

tuṇi veḷuttatu	'the clothes became white'
avan tuṇiyay veḷutta:n	'he washed the clothes'

There is also another set of verbs like *tiṟa*–'open', *aṭay*–'close' which can be used both as intransitive and transitive. This is different from verbs like *veḷu*–'wash' in that the latter can take human nouns as subjects both as intransitive and transitive. But it is not possible with the verbs like *tiṟa*, *aṭay* etc. These verbs, when used as intransitive can take neuter nouns only.

avan tiṟanta:n	'he opened (something)'-transitive
katavu tiṟantatu	'the door opened' - intransitive

3. S Agesthialingom, 'Intransitive and transitive in Tamil' (forthcoming) Paper presented in the All India Tamil teachers' Conference held at Tiruchy in June 1970.

Tamil verbs [simple] denote three tenses, past, present and future and these tenses are expressed by various suffixes. The number of past tense suffixes is found to be more than that of other tenses and the formation of the past tense is also somewhat complicated. So, the verb stems are classified on the basis of the past tense allomorphs they take.

The contrast between the past tense allomorph *-t-* and *-tt-* is nullified by introducing a morphophonemic *x* as suggested by Lisker[4] which is realized, among other things, as *t* before *t*. This is also useful to negate the contrast between the present suffixes *-kiṟ-* and *-kkiṟ-* and also between the future tense suffixes *-p-* and *-pp-*. It should be stated here that the verbs like *a:ḷ-*'rule', *koḷ-*'receive' etc., which have the past tense forms *a:ṇṭ-*, *koṇṭ-* respectively are included in the *-nt-* class(i.e. II class)to avoid the complicated and special rules for taking care of the nasal.[5]

The tense suffixes are added either directly to simple verbal items or stems consisting of simple verb and transitive markers.

St. - (Tr.) - (Caus.) -

Though certain transitive verbs take the same tense suffixes as their intransitive counter parts, there are many verbs which take different tense markers.

Intransitive	Transitive
tirunt-in-a:n	*tirutt-in-a:n*
a:ṭ-in-a:n	*a:ṭṭ-in-a:n* etc.

4. 'Tamil verb classification' *JAOS* 71. 111 - 114 (1951).
5. N. Kumaraswami Raja, 'Tamil teriya:tavarkaḷukku' *poruḷ* (1960).

naṭa-nt-a:n	*naṭatt-in-a:n*
aḻi-nt-a:n	*aḻit-t-a:n* etc.

It should be noted that all the derived transitives will have separate suffix for the transitive.[6] So, there are two kinds of intransitive verbs, viz. [1] the intransitive [$Intr_1$] which can be made transitive by the addition of some suffixes and [2] the intransitive [$Intr_2$] which cannot be made transitive.

These considerations entail the Tamil verbs to be classified on the basis of the past tense and transitive-intransitive suffixes. Intransitives are further classified on the basis of their capability of taking transitive markers.

3.1.1 Class I

All those stems which take past tense *-t-* belong to this class.

3.1.1.1. *Inherent transitive*

aṭix-	'beat'
anupavix-/anubhavix-	'enjoy'
iṭ-	'give, put'
iḻix-	'remit'
iṟux-	'pay'
iṟayx-	'draw and pour water'
uṭayx-	'drive away'
uṇ-	'eat'
uḻu-	'plough'
eṭux-	'take'
ox-	'completely fit'

6. S. Agesthialingom : 'Intransitive and transitive in Tamil'

kamka:ṇix-	'supervise'
kaḷix-	'rejoice'
kaṟpix-	'direct'
ka:x-	'protect'
ka:ṇ-	'see'
kuṭux-	'give'
kumpiṭ-	'worship'
kuṟix-	'determine, specify'
ke:ḷx-	'listen'
camayx-	'prepare'
cammatix-/sammatix-	'agree'
cey-	'do'
ce:vix-	'worship'
taḻayx-	'be prosper'
tuṇṭix-	'cut off'
tuṇix-	'cut off'
terix-	'declare'
toṭux-	'make garland'
niccayix-/nicceyix-	'decide'
niṟux-	'weigh'
paṭ-	'perish'
paṭiyeṭux-	'copy'
paṟix-	'pluck'
paṇix-	'order'
pa:rx-	'see'
piṭix-	'catch'
pu:jix / bu:jix-	'worship'
pu:ṇ-	'wear'
peṟ-	'get'
porux-	'be patient'
meṟix-	'check'
muṭix-	'finish'

vayx-	'keep'
vratiṣṭix- / vratiṭṭix-	'increase'
va:rx-	'pour'
viṭ-	'leave'
vilk-	'sell'
veṟux-	'hate'

3.1.1.2. *Intransitive*$_1$

keṭ-	'to fall on evil days'

3.1.1.3. *Intransitive*$_2$

akappaṭ-	'include'
uḷḷiṭ-	,,
uḷpaṭ-	,,
uṟ-	'happen'
ca:-	'die'
taḻayx-	'to be prosperous'
paṭux-	'sleep'
paḻux-	'ripen'
paṇpaṭ-	'to become refined'
puṟappaṭ-	'start'
puḻux-	'fade'
pu:x-	'blossom'
ma:ṟupaṭ-	'go against'
muṭṭuppaṭ-	'hinder'

3.1.2. Class II

All those stems which take past tense suffix *-nt-* belong to this class.

3.1.2.1. *Inherent Transitive*

aṇi-	'wear'
ari-	'cut'
aḷax-	'measure'
aṟi-	'know'
a:ra:y-	'investigate'
a:ḷ-	'rule'
ikaḻ-	'scorn'
uka-/uva-	'desire'
kaṭi-	'exclude'
kaykkoḷ-	'have in charge to accept'
kayya:ḷ-	'enjoy'
kavar-	'captivate'
kalax-	'mix'
koṭuva:-	'bring'
koṭupo:-	'take away'
kol-	'kill'
koḷ-	'receive'
cori-	'scatter'
cu:ḻ-	'surround'
ta:-	'give'
tiruva:ymoḻi-	'speak' [used with reference to great persons]
ninay-	'think'
paṇi-	'worship'
payil-	'practise'
parav-	'worship'
pukaḻ-	'praise'
puṇar-	'join'
puṇay-	'join'

puṇay-	'wear, adorn'
purax-	'protect'
maṇax-	'marry'
mel-	'chew'
moḻi-	'say'
va:-	'come'
vilaykoḷ-	'buy'
vel-	'win'

3.1.2.2. *Intransitive*$_1$

akal-	'to be wide'
acay-	'move'
amay-	'agree'
amar-	'sit'
aḻi-	'erase, destroy'
aṟu-	'cut'
iḷa-	'lose'
uṭay-	'break'
uṇar-	'understand'
eri-	'burn'
etir-	'to be opposed'
oḻi-	'remove'
kaḻi-	'deduct'
kuṟay-	'to become reduced'
kulay-	'damage'
camay-	'to be responsible, agree'
cel-	'go'
ce:r-	'add'
taviṟ-	'to be excluded'
taṇi-	'to be allayed'
ta:ḻ-	'to be degraded, to be lowered'

tiraḷ-	'assemble'
tiri-	'change'
tiru-	'to be perfect'
ti:r-	'cure'
naṭax-	'happen'
nil-	'stand'
niṟay-	'to become full'
pa:y-	'flow'
piṟi-	'divide, separate'
puku-	'enter'
mukax-	'lift'
muṟi-	'break'
va:r-	'flow'
vaḷar-	'grow'
viri-	'expand'
viḷay-	'grow'

3.1.2.3. *Intransitive*$_2$

alay-	'wander'
icay-	'agree'
irux-	'to be, sit'
uṟay-	'dwell'
eḻu-	'rise'
kiṭay-	'lie'
ciṟax-	'excell'
tikaḻ-	'shine'
tiri-	'wander'
nikaḻ-	'happen'
paṭi-	'rest'
piṟax-	'to be born'
makiḻ-	'rejoice'
malar-	'blossom'

mitax-	'float'
meli-	'reduce'
me:y-	'thatch'
va:ḻ-	'live'
viḻu-	'fall'

3.1.3. Class III

All those stems which take past tense suffix *-in-* belong to this class.

3.1.3.1. *Inherent Transitive*

aṭṭ-	'give'
arunt-	'drink'
aruḷ-	'grace'
iḻicc-	'pay'
u:t-	'blow'
eṇṇ-	'count'
eḻut-	'write'
e:v-	'order'
oṭṭ-	'agree'
oṭukk-	'remit'
o:t-	'recite'
kaṭṭ-	'build, pay'
kavaṟṟ-	'fan'
ka:ṭṭ-	'show'
kall-	'dig'
kalveṭṭ-	'inscribe'
kutt-	'pound, kill'
ca:tt-	'smear, put on'
cu:ṭ-	'wear on head,
col-	'say'
taṭṭ-	'clean'

taṇṭ-	'punish, chastise'
ta:mk-	'bear'
tuṭamk-	'start'
to:ṇṭ-	'dig'
te:ṭ-	'search'
naṭumk-	'shiver in fear'
na:ṭṭ-	'establish'
	'draw near'
nirav-	'to be in level'
ninayx-	'think'
nu:ṟ-	'destroy'
no:kk-	'look'
paṇṇ-	'perform'
parav-	'worship'
paṟṟ-	'receive'
pa:ṭ-	'sing'
pe:c-	'speak'
pu:c-	'smear'
vaṇamk-	'worship'
vaḻamk-	'distribute'
va:mk-	'buy'
veṭṭ-	'engrave, cut'
ve:ṇṭ-	'request'

3.1.3.2. *Intransitive*$_1$

aṭamk-	'to be included'
a:k-	'become'
a:ṭ-	'bathe'
iṟamk-	'get down'
uruk-	'melt'
e:ṟ-	'climb, increase'

o:ṭ-	'run'
ku:ṭ-	'increase'
curumk-	'shrink, reduce'
cu:ṭ-	'wear'
tirunt-	'to be improved'
ni:mk-	'to be removed'
peruk-	'increase'
po:k-	'go'
ma:ṟ-	'change'
mik-	'to be excess'
muḻamk-	'to make loud noise'
viḷamk-	'shine'

3.1.3.3. *Intransitive*$_3$

a:ṟṟ-	'to be possible'
añc-	'fear'
iḷamk-	'shine'
ulav-	'go round'
opp-	'sign'
o:mk-	'rise high'
tiṟamp-	'change'
te:r-	'to be perfect in learning'
to:nṟ-	'appear'
niḻaṟṟ-	'cast shadow'
pomk-	'increase'
muṭṭ-	'break'
murumk-	'to be destroyed'
muṟṟ-	'come to an end'
viḷayya:ṭ-	'play'

There are some complex verb stems of the pattern, infinitive or verbal participle plus some of the simple verbs listed above and they are discussed at the end [see § 3.13].

3.2 DERIVED TRANSITIVE

As noted above, the transitive suffix occurs after the stems of intransitive$_1$.

{-*tt*-}

∞ -*tt*-, ∞ -*t*-, ∞ -*x*-

-*tt*- occurs after the intransitive$_1$ of the third class and also after the intransitive$_1$ of the second class ending in -*x*-.

a:k-t-i-a	[2.7,20]	>	*a:kkiya*	
'made' [adj.]				8.48-7
ma:ṟ-t-in-a:r	[2.7]	>	*ma:ṟṟina:r*	
'changed-they'				8.501-10
ku:ṭ-t-i-Ø	[2.7]	>	*ku:ṭṭi*	
'having united'				7.537-13
ni:mk-t-i-Ø	[2.7,13]	>	*ni:kki*	
'having excluded'				5.627-4
naṭax-t-a:-mal	[2.2]	>	*naṭatta:mal*	
'without conducting'				7.122-3

-*x*- occurs after the stems of the second class not ending in -*x*, -*l*, -*ḷ*, -*ḻ* and -*ar* and after the verb *keṭu*-.

amay-x-t-u	[2.2]	>	*amayttu*	
'having formed'				8.118-5
eri-x-k-um-Ø	[2.2]	>	*erikkum*	
'burning' [adj.]				8.514-9
kaḻi-x-t-a	[2.2]	>	*kaḻitta*	
'deducted' [adj.]				8.181-9
niṟay-x-t-u	[2 2]	>	*niṟayttu*	
'having filled'				5.459-7

aṟu-x-t-u [2 2] > *aṟuttu*
'having cut' 7.118-5

keṭu-x-t-u [2.2] > *keṭuttu*
'having spoiled' 7.118-8

ce:r-x-t-u [2.2] > *ce:rttu*
'having added' 7.768-12, 8.56-13

-tt- occurs elsewhere.

cel-tt-i-∅ [2.14] > *celutti*
'having paid' 6.35-21

nil-tt-p-atu [3.15, 2.14,18] > *niṟuttuvatu*
'established it' 12.230-9

3.3. CAUSATIVE

There two allomorphs, *pi* and *vi* and *vi* is taken care of by a sandhi rule [2.18] because it is also useful to explain the alternation of *p* and *v* in the future tense.

{*-pix*}

~ *-pix*

aṟi-pix-t-ṟ [2.2] > *aṟivittu*
having informed' 4.436-11

eḻuntaruḷ-pix-k-a [2.14,18] > *eḻuntaruḷivikka*
'to cause to go on procession 12.182-9

veṭṭ-pix-t-u [2.14,18,24] > *veṭṭuvittu*
'having caused to inscribe' 5.411-17

veṭṭ-pix-t-u [2.14,18] > *veṭṭivittu*
'having caused to inscribe' 8.411-17

kuṭux-pix-t-a [2.2] > *kuṭuppitta*
'having caused to give' [adj.] 8.711-32

tirunt-t-pix-t-u [2.13,14,18]		>	*tiruttuvittu*	
'having caused to mend'				4.511-4

There is another type of causative formation viz., infinitive plus *cey* or *paṇ* and it is discussed under complex verb stems (§ 3.13.1).

3.4. LINK MORPHEME

{-*k*-}

∼ -*k*-, ∼ -*p*-

-*k*- occurs in between the stems ending in -*x*, [the transitive suffix -*x* and the causative suffix -*pix*] and infinitive -*a* and the future tense suffix -*um* and it is in free variation with -*p*- before infinitive.

irux-k-a	[2.2]	>	*irukka*	
'to be'				4.511-4
naṭax-k-a	[2.2]	>	*naṭakka*	
'to occur'				7.76-10
iṟux-k-a	[2.2]	>	*iṟukka*	
'to pay'				7.1039-15
iḻa-x-k-a	[2.2]	>	*iḻakka*	
'to lose'				8.359-4
eri-x-k-a	[2.2]	>	*erikka*	
'to burn'				12.214-4
irux-k-um-Ø	[2.2]	>	*irukkum*	
'will live' [adj.]				7.759-1
pa:rx-k-um-Ø	[2.2]	>	*pa:rkkum*	
'will see' [adj.]				8.99-6
aḷax-k-um-Ø	[2.2]	>	*aḷakkum*	
'will measure' [adj.]				8.345-5

eri-x-k-um-Ø [2.2] > *erikkum*
'will burn' [adj.] 8.514-9

oṭux-k-avum [2.2] > *oṭukkavum*
'let [someone] pay' 12.157-14

-p-

naṭax-p-a [2.2] > *naṭappa*
'to happen' 5.459-16

irux-p-a [2.2] > *iruppa*
'to be' 5.258-4

-p- occurs only twice in our corpus.

3.5. TENSE

3.5.1. Past tense

{*-t-*}

∞ *-t-*, ∞ *-c-*, ∞ *-tt-*, ∞ *-ñc-*, ∞ *-in-*,
∞ *-i-*, ∞ *-y-*

-t- occurs after the stems of first class [3.1.1] and after the transitive suffix -x- and after the causative suffix *-pix* and it is in free variation with *-c-* after the stems ending in *-i* [*x*] and *-y*[*x*].

ka:x-t-u [2.2] > *ka:ttu*
'having protected' 5.459-9

iṭ-t-e:n [2.7] > *iṭṭe:n*
'put-I' 5.878-17

pu:ṇ-t-u [2.6] > *pu:ṇṭu*
'having worn' 4.228-81

kuṟix-t-a [2.2] > *kuṟitta*
'marked' [adj.] 12.253-8

kuṭux–t–e:n [2.2] > *kuṭutte:n*
'gave–I' 8.714–25

aṟi–pix–t–u [2.18, 2] > *aṟivittu*
'having informed' 4.426–11

tirunt–t–pix–t–u [2.13,14,18,2] > *tiruttuvittu*
'having mended' 4.511–4

cey–pix–t–Ø–a:r[2.18, 2] > *ceyvitta:r*
'one who caused to do' 12.173–22

cey–pix–t–a [2.18, 2] > *ceyvitta*
'caused to do' [adj.] 8.327–6

–*c*– occurs after the stems ending in –*i*[*x*] and –*y*[*x*].

vayx–c–a [2.2] > *vaycca*
'put' [adj.] 5.726–2

vayx–c–a [2.2, 26] > *vacca*
'put' [adj.] 5.443–6

cey–pix–c–a [2.18,26] > *ceyvicca*
'caused to do' [adj.] 12.155–4

–*ñc*– occurs *viḷay* and it is in free with –*nt*–

viḷay–ñc–a 'grown' [adj.] 8.177–26, 28

–*nt*– occurs after the stems of second class (3.1·2).

viḷay–nt–a 'grown' [adj.] 8.170–11

aṇi–nt–u 'having worn' 12.212–4

cu:ḻ–nt–a 'surrounded' [adj.] 7.759–2

me:y–nt–a [2.26] > *me:nta*
'thatched' [adj.] 12.149–3

kol–nt–Ø–a:n [2.5,13] > *konṟa:n*
'he who killed' 8.88–6

aḷax-nt-u [2.1] > *aḷantu*
'having measured' 4.228-4, 5.435-9

koḷ-nt-e:n [2.6,13] > *koṇṭe:n*
'received-I' 8.714-22

nil-nt-a [2.5,13] > *ninṟa*
'stood' [adj.] 7.401-25

kavar-nt-u 'having captivated' 5.459-8

ta:-nt-o:m [3.15] > *tanto:m*
'gave-I' [hon.] 4.434-2

-in- occurs after all the stems of third class (3.1.3) except *col* and after the transitive suffixes *-tt-* and *-t-* and it is in free variation with *-i-* before the relative participle and with *-n-* after the stems *a:k-* and *po:k-*.

a:ṭ-in-a 'bathed' [adj.] 4.624-9

paṇṇ-in-a 'did' [adj] 12.233-6

vilak-t-ni-Ø-a:r [2.7] > *vilakkina:r*
'one hon.(who)obstructed' 5.493-10

naṭax-t-in-a-an [2.2,21] > *naṭattinavan*
one who performed' 5.258-3

No finite form is found with the transitive suffix *-tt-*.

-i- occurs after the stems of third class (3.1.1) and after the transitive suffixes *-tt-* and *-t-* and before the relative participle suffix *-a*, verbal participle suffix -Ø and neuter singular suffix *-tt*.

aruḷ-i-a [2.20] > *aruḷiya*
'graced' [adj.] 12.244-2

eḻut-i-a [2.30] > *eḻutiya*
'written' [adj.] 12.173-13

naṭax-t-i-∅	[2.2]	>	*naṭatti*	
'having performed'				7.820-13
cel-tt-i-∅	[2.14]	>	*celutti*	
'having paid'				6 35-21
eḻut-i-tt-∅	(2·14)	>	*eḻutittu*	
'wrote-it'				4.434-2

-n- occurs after the stems *a:k-* and *po:k-*and before the relative participle suffix *-a-* [and gender-number suffixes]. It also occurs after the stem *col-*and before the gender-number suffixes.

a:k-n-a	[3.15]	>	*a:na*	
'became' [adj.]				4.361-2
po:k-n-a	[3.15]	>	*po:na*	
'went' [adj.]				7.759-2
col-n-o:m	[3.15]	>	*canno:m*	
'said-we'				12.206-20

-y- occurs the stems *a:k-*and *po:k-*and before verbal participle suffix -∅.

a:k-y-∅	[3.15]	>	*a:y*	
'having become'				8.591-14, 4.423-4
po:k-y-∅	[3.15]	>	*po:y*	
'having gone'				5.459-3

3.5.2. Present tense

{*-kiṟ-*}

∞ *-kiṟ-* ~ *-a:ninṟ-*, ~ *-kaṟ-* ~ *kinṟ*

-a:ninṟ- occurs with the verb stems *paṇṇ-* and *cel-* and it is in free variation with *-kiṟ-*.

cel-a:ninṟ-a [2.15] > *cella:ninṟa*
'passing [i.e. current]' [adj.] 7.118-1

paṇṇ-a:ninṟ-a 'doing' [adj.] 5.485-5

-kiṟ- occurs after all stems and it is in free variation with *-kaṟ-* after *col*-and with-*kinṟ*- after *vil*-and *koḷ*-.

koḷ-kiṟ-o:m 'get-we' 12.258-8

cey-kiṟ-a 'doing' [adj.] 5.411-24

iṟux-kiṟ-a [2.2] > *iṟukkiṟa*
'paying' [adj.] 8.714-23

nil-kiṟ-a [3.15] > *nikkiṟa*
'standing' [adj.] 8.172-20

po:k-kiṟ-a [3.15] > *po:kiṟa*
'going' [adj.] 8.327-4

cel-tt-kiṟ-o:m [2 14] > *celuttukiṟo:m*
'pay-we' 8.440-9

paṇṇ-kiṟ-a [2.15] > *paṇṇukiṟa*
'causing to do' [adj.] 8.411-8

cey-pix-kiṟa [2.18, 2] > *ceyvikkiṟa*
'doing' [adj.] 12.151-4

-kaṟ-

col-kaṟ-a [2.14,15] > *collukaṟa*
'saying' [adj.] 7.759-3

-kinṟ-

koḷ-kinṟ-Ø-a:r > *koḷkinṟa:r*
'one (hon.) who gets' 8 244-2

vilk-kinṟ-a > *viṟkinṟa* 12.172-17
'selling' [adj.]

3.5.3. Future tense

{-*p*-}

∞ -*p*-, ∞ -*um*

-*um* occurs before relative participle -Ø and participial noun -*a*. There is no finite verb forms of *ceyyum* pattern in our corpus.

col-um-Ø [2.15] > *collum*
'that which will say' 12.156-4

a:ḷ-um-Ø > *a:ḷum*
'one who will rule' 8.53-5

irux-k-um-Ø [2.2] > *irukkum*
'one who will live' 6.69-3

nil-k-um-Ø [3.15] > *niṟkum*
'that which will stand' 8.591-14

pu:cix-k-um-Ø [2 2] > *pu:cikkum*
'one who will worship' 4.427-20

makiḻ-um-Ø > *makiḻum*
one who will rejoice' 5.459-15

va:r-um-Ø > *va:rum*
'that which will flow' 8.709-60

paṇṇ-pix-k-um [2.14,18,2] > *paṇṇuvikkum*
'that which will cause to do' 8.440-11

ma:ṟ-um-a-an [2.21] > *ma:ṟumavan*
'one will go against' 12.164-3

p- occurs elsewhere.

uṇ-p-a:ḷ 'she will eat' 8.169-6

irux-p-a:n	[2.2]	>	*iruppa:n*	
'he will live'				8.712-23
koḷ-p-Ø-a:r	[2.18]	>	*koḷva:r*	
'one (hon.) who will get'				8.177-28
cel-tt-p-o:m	[2.14,18]	>	*celuttuvo:m*	
'will pay-we'				12.165-7
cey-p-Ø-a:r	[2.18]	>	*ceyva:r*	
'one (hon.) who will do'				5.435-2
cey-pix-p-Ø-a:r	[2.18, 2]	>	*ceyvippa:r*	
'one (hon.) who will cause to do'				7.122-3
paṇṇ-p-Ø-a:r	[2.14,18]	>	*paṇṇuva:r*	
'one (hon.) who will do'				7.118-4

3.6. NEGATIVE

There are two types of negative found in the inscriptional texts. The first is added after the verb stem [i.e., in the position of tense suffix] and it denotes habitual or future negation. The second one is added to the past tense form and so it denotes the past negation.

{-*a:*-}

∞ -*a:*, ∞ -*Ø*-, ∞ -*a:t*-, ∞ -*il*-

-*a:t*- occurs before the verbal participle and the negative participle -*a*.

a:ṟṟ-a:t-u	'without being possible'	8.438-3
tiṟamp-a:t-u	'without change'	5.459-4

-*Ø*- occurs before the personal and gender-number suffixes.

cey-Ø-o:m [2.15] > *ceyyo:m*
'will not-do-I' [Hon.] 7.118-8

va:ḻ-Ø-a:r > *va:ḻa:r*
'will not live-they' 8.501-9

-a:- occurs before the relative participle -Ø and the verbal participle *-mal*.

tiṟamp-a:-mal 'without change' 5.243-3

ta:-a:-mal [3.15] > *tara:mal*
'without giving' 5.411-18

kaṭṭ-a:-mal 'without paying' 8.251-11

muṭṭ-a:-mal 'without break' 12.212-4

ni:mk-a:-Ø > *ni:mka:*
'without excluding' 7.402-15

-il- occurs after past tense suffix.

kuṭux-t-il-e:n [2.2] > *kuṭuttile:n*
'did not give-I' 4.429-9

kuṭux-t-il-an [2.2] > *kuṭuttilan*
'did not give-he' 12.136-9

3.7. CONDITIONAL

Two kinds of conditional formation are found in the inscriptions. One is formed by the addition of *-a:l* to the past tense forms and the other by the addition of *-a:kil* to the finite verb forms. All the conditional forms can occur only with future tense finite verb forms.

3.7.1. {*-a:l*}

e:ṟiyaruḷ-in-a:l.... ce:vikka
'to worship when appeared in the stage, if went on procession' 12.245-2

eḻuntaruḷ-in-a:l 'if casted' 4.631-2

3.7.2. *-a:kil*

kuṭuttile:n-a:kil icayvu tiṭṭe: prama:ṇam a:vata:kavum 'If I did not give, let the receipt given for agreement be the document' 4.429-9

eṭittilan-a:kil ittirunantavanam anupavam tavintu viṭavum 'if he did not take the garland, let him restrain from the enjoyment of the flower garden' 4.512-11

Though the finite verb is in past tense, it has to be interpreted as future as it occurs with the conditional.

3.8. INFINITIVE

The position of occurrence may be indicated as

St.-(Tr.)-(Caus.)-(Link)-

{*-a-*}

∼ *-a-*

aruḷ-a 'to grace' 12.244-4

irux-k-a [2.2] > *irukka*
'to be' 4.511-4

naṭax-t-a [2.2] > *naṭatta*
'to perform' 4.524-15

The infinitive has six different meanings in our corpus.[7] They are [1] purposive, [2] effective, [3] contemporaneous, [4] instrumental, [5] adverb of time, [6] subject and [7] object.

1] Purposive

piḷḷayya:r a:ṭiaruḷa aḷakkum ney na:ḻi

'[someone] measuring the ghee of *na:ḻi* measure to bathe piḷḷayya:r' 7.402-15

na:yana:r eḻuntaruḷivikka icaynto:m

'we agreed to cause to go the deity in procession' 12.182-9

The purposive meaning can also be expressed by verbal noun + purposive case suffix [*a:ṭiaruḷuvataṟku* 'to bathe'].

2] Effective

ta:ḻvupaṭac ceyto:m 'we did so as to lower (it)' 7.769-19

kalluveṭṭikkoḷḷac colliviṭṭe:n

'I said definitely so as to inscribe for himself' 8.56-17

e:rikaray aḻiya uṭayntu 'the bank of the tank (has) broken so as to (it) disappears' 12.226-3

ivvo:lay piṭipa:ṭaka cella kallil veṭṭi

'having inscribed in the stone so as to be use as the title deed' 6.106-25 5.438-14

7. S. Agesthialingom : 'Infinitive in Tamil' - Paper to be published in the proceedings of the First All India University Tamil Teachers' Conference, 1970 and S. V. Shanmugam : 'The Language of the Tamil Inscriptions : 1350 to 1700 A.D.'...p. 390.

The effective infinitive can be replaced generally by the *ceyyumpaṭi*, the future relative partciple plus *paṭi* [*ta:ḻvu-paṭumpaṭi* 'so as to lower', *veṭṭikkoḷḷumpaṭi* 'so as to inscribe' etc.] Moreover, in our corpus, the infinitive *cella* is replaced *celvata:ka*, the verbal noun *celvatu* plus the infinitive form of the verb *a:ku* 'become'

na:ḻiy arici amutupaṭi celvata:ka...ivvaccup paṭṭum koṇṭu 'having got the ten coins so as to being use one *na:ḻi* of rice' 5.253-20

3] Contemporaneous

ivarkaḷ colla eḻutine:n
'I wrote as they told' 8.411-23

4] Instrumental

ivarkaḷ aruḷicceyya innilaviap prama:ṇa icaivuti:ṭṭu eḻutine:n
'since they ordered, I wrote this land agreement document'

This can be replaced by verbal noun plus the instrumental suffix *a:l* (*aruḷicceytatana:l* 'since [someone] ordered').

5] Adverb of time

a:ḻva:r tiruvira:cciyampaṇṇi eḻuntaruḷiyirukka ivar e:vi 'when the king was seated, he ordered ...

This can be expressed by the phrase *ceyyumpo:tu*, i. e., future relative participle plus *po:tu* 'time' (*eḻuntaruḷiyirukkum po:tu* 8.118-4).

6] Subject

pratikse:tram viṭa ve:ṇum

'[someone] should let alternative place' 12.218-2

tiruviḷakkuppuṟamaːka viṭṭaruḷa ve:ṇum

'the land should be given as endowment to lit the lamps in the temple' 12.189-9

The infinitive here can be replaced by the verbal noun [*viṭal*, *viṭṭaruḷal* respectively]. This is always found when the following verb is *ve:ṇum*.

7] Object

ceyyayp peṟa:tu 'without getting[it] done' 4.671-3

iṭap pe:ṟave:ṇum 'one should get [something] putting' 5.435-10

Here the infinitive form can also be replaced by the verbal noun *ceytal* plus the accusative case suffix *-ay*. (*ceytalay*, *peṟutalay* respectively).

3.9. VERBAL PARTICIPLE

The verbal participle consists of stem plus tense or negative suffix plus verbal participle suffix.

$$\text{St.-[Tr.]-[Caus.]-}\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Tense}\\ \text{Neg.}\end{matrix}\right\}$$

{*-mal*}

∞ *-mal*, ∞ *-u*, ∞ -Ø

-mal occurs after the negative suffix *-a:*.

ta:-a:-mal [3.15] > *tara:mal*
'without giving' 5.411-18

a:ṟṟ-a:-mal 'without being possible' 4.525-15

-Ø occurs after the past tense allomorphs *i* and *y*.

naṭax-t-i-Ø [2.2] > *naṭatti*
'having conducted' 7.820-13

paṇṇ-i-Ø > *paṇṇi*
'having done' 5.749-2

a:k-y-Ø [3.15) > *a:y*
'having become' 8·178-24

-*u* occurs elsewhere

kalax-a:t-u [2.1] > *kalava:tu*
'without mixing' 12.226-6

cey-t-u 'having done' 8.591-17

pa:rx-t-u [2.2] > *pa:rttu*
'having seen' 4.435-4

cey-pix-t-u [2.18] > *ceyvittu*
'having caused to do' 12.165-13

The verbal participles have six different functions,[8] viz., (1) consecutive, (2) causative, (3) instrumental, (4) adverb of manner, (5) simultaneous and (6) particles.

1] Consecutive

tenpakkattu eḻuntaruḷyiruntu pu:cay koḷḷukiṟa na:yana:r 'the deity who received the

8. S. V. Shanmugam : *Ibid*, p. 399.

worship after having gone and seated in the southern side' 8.714-4

nantavanam ceytu tiruppaḷḷitta:mam aḷappa:r 'he will measure the flower for garland after having formed the flower garden' 8.48-7

The verbal participle can be substituted here by the past relative participle and the particle *pinpu* 'afterwards' (*eḻuntaruḷiyirunta pinpu, ceyta pinpu* respectively).

2] Causative

oru ma:vum kaykkoṇṭu... pu:vaḷantu te:vay-yum ceytu 'pay the tax and measure the flower since (someone) got the land of one *ma:* measure.' 12.166-17

This can be paraphrased as *ceytatana:l* (i.e., *kaykkoṇṭa-tana:l* here) which is verbal noun plus causal suffix *a:l*.

3] Instrumental

tiruva:paraṇam aḻittu vilaykoṇṭa nilam

'land purchased (with the money gotten) by the destruction of the jewels' 12.233-2

Here the verbal participle *aḻittu* can be substituted by the *aḻittata:l* (*vanta paṇattay koṇṭu*) i.e., verbal noun plus instrumental suffix *-a:l*.

4] Simultaneity

tirumukam koṇṭu niya:yatta:rkku ka:ṭṭi

'having brought and shown the letter to the members of the association' 8.356-10

emkaḷay puṇayttu taṇṭalil vaytta:rkaḷ
'they have coupled and put us in jail' 12.244-13

5] Adverb of manner

ivarkaḷ kaṭamay iṟa:te: o:ṭippo:kayyil
'because they ran away without paying' 12.258-4

svasti colli ce:vikkavum

'lel [someone] worship by telling svasti' 4.511-5

6] Particles

muṟka:lam tuṭamki emkaḷ a:cci ma:r tanmama:yp po:tukiṟa tirumuṟṟam

'the courtyard which functions as a place of charity of my mother from early days' 12.166-4

3.10. RELATIVE PARTICIPLE

Relative participle is also a simple category from the morphological point of view. It occurs after tense or negative suffixes.

$$\text{St.} - [\text{Tr.}] - [\text{Caus.}] - \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{Tense} \\ \text{Neg.} \end{matrix} \right\} -$$

{-*a*-}

∞ -*a*-, ∞ -∅-

-∅- occurs after the future tense suffix -*um* and the negative -*a:*-.

naṭax-k-um-∅ [2.2] > *naṭakkum*
'that which will take place' 5.483-6

col-um-∅ [2.15] > *collum*
'that which will say' 12.156-4

viṭ-um-∅ > *viṭum*
'that which will let' 8.256-7
ni:mk-a:-∅ > *ni:mka:*
'not excluding' 7.402-15

-*a*- occurs elsewhere.

cey-kiṟ-a 'that which is doing' 5.411-24
va:mk-in-a 'that which (was) bought' 5.244-10
cey-a:t-a [2.15] > *ceyya:ta*
'not doing' 5.244-15
aruḷ-i-a [2.20] > *aruḷiya*
'graced [adj] 2.244-12

The relative participle is always in immediate constituent relationship with the following noun and it occurs in six different grammatical relations in our corpus. They are (1) Subject, (2) Object, (3) Instrumental, (4) Locative (5) Resultive and (6) Complement.

1] Subject

kutiraykku pullu iṭukiṟa veṭṭiya:n
'the village menial servant who puts grass to the horse' 12.241-6

2] Object

nilattu ceyvitta tirunantavanam
'flower garden which (someone) formed in the land' 12.216-3

3] Instrumental

pa:l aḷakkum ulakaḷanta:n na:ḻi
'the measure (called) ulakaḷanta:n with which milk is measured' 12.147-5

4] Locative

de:var tiruveḻuttu ca:ttina tirumukam

'the letter in which the signature of Devar was put' 7.759-4

5] Resultive

pañcapa:takam paṇṇina pa:vam

'the sin (got) by committing five heinous sins' 12.233-6, 7.109-34

6] Complement

piṟanta na:ḷ 'birth day' 8.325-5

pa:yum ni:r pa:ya 'to flow flowing water' (lit.) 12.166-19

3.11. PARTICIPIAL NOUN

Participial noun is considered to be formed by the addition of the relative participle and the nonn. This is true from the point of view of transformational generative grammar where it is taken to be derived from two sentences. From the morphological point of view it cannot be explained so because of three difficulties, viz., (1) there is difference of future tense allomorphs occurring in the participial noun and in the relative participle. The future tense allomorph is *-p-* in the case of participial nouns and *-um* in the case of relative participle. But in our corpus *-um* is found once even in the participial noun. (2) Some allomorphs have to be recognized for the demonstrative pronouns and (3) there will be morphophonemic complexities. Eg. *ceyta + avan > ceytavan'* *ceyta:n*-'one who did', *ceyta + avay > ceytavay, ceytana*-'those which did' etc. To avoid these, a participial noun morpheme

is here recognized in the morphological analysis. The participial noun suffix occurs after the tense and the negative suffix.

$$\text{St.} -[\text{Tr.}] - [\text{Caus.}] - \begin{Bmatrix}\text{Tense}\\ \text{Neg.}\end{Bmatrix} -$$

{-*a*-}

∞ -*a*-, ∞ -Ø-, ∞ -*an*-, ∞ -*ana*-

-*an*- occurs before the neutral plural suffix -*a*.

iṟamk-p-an-a [2.14,18,20] > *iṟamkuvana*
'those which (are) imported' 8.403-3

e:ṟ-p-an-a [2.18,20] > *e:ṟuvana*
'those which (are) exported' 8.403-3

uḷḷiṭ-t-an-a [2.7] > *uḷḷiṭṭana*
'those which (are) included' 4.427-13

ma:ṟ-um-a-an [2.20] > *ma:ṟuva:n*
'one who will go against' 12.164-3

ve:ṇṭ-p-an-a [2.14,18] > *ve:ṇṭuvana*
'those which (are) required' 7.55-10

-*a*- occurs before the neuter plural suffix -*vay*, the masculine suffix -*an* and the neuter singular suffix -*tu* and it is in free variation with -*ana*-.

uḷḷiṭ-t-a-vay [2.7] > *uḷḷiṭṭavay*
'those which (are) included' 7.446-16

veṭṭi-a-tu [2.20] > *veṭṭiyatu*
that which cut' 8.47-11

cey-t-a-an [3.15,2.21] > *ceyitavan*
'he who did' 5.258-3

-ana-

ve:ṇṭ-p-ana-vay [2.14,18] > *ve:ṇṭuvanavay*
'those which (are) required' 4.427-5

-∅- occurs elsewhere.

kol-nt-∅-a:n [2.5.13] > *konṟa:n*
'he who killed' 8.88-6

paṇṇ-in-∅-a:rkaḷ > *paṇṇina:rkaḷ*
'they who did' 7.109-33, 4.631-2

eṭux-p-∅-a:r [2.2] > *eṭuppa:r*
'those who took' 4.426-9

aṟux-t-∅-a:r [2.2] > *aṟutta:r*
'those who cut' 12.131-7

ma:ṟ-p-∅-a:n [2.14.18] > *ma:ṟuva:n*
'one who will go against' 12.164-3

3.12. FINITE VERBS

There are two types of finite verbs in Tamil · one is with the gender-number or person-number suffixes occurring after tense or negative suffixes, the other with number suffixes or common suffixes occurring with stems which include optionally transitive and causative suffix. Since all other suffixes except gender-number and person-number suffixes have already been discussed, gender-number, person-number and other finite verb suffixes are alone discussed here. It should be pointed out that the gender number suffixes also occur after the participial noun.

3.12.1. Gender-Number

Gender-number distinction is found only in the third person and person-number in the first and the second

persons. There are totally six gender-number suffixes viz. masculine, feminine, honorific singular (all these three only in the human nouns), epicene plural (common to masculine and feminine in the human nouns), neuter singular and neuter plural.

Masculine

{*-a:n*}

~ *-a:n*, ~ *-an*

-an occurs after the future tense suffix, and participle noun suffix *-a* and it is in free variation with *-a:n* after future tense.

ceyyakkaṭav-an	'shall do-he'	5.726-10
irupp-an	'will live-he'	8.712-23
ceyta-an [2.21] > *ceytavan* 'he who did'		5.258-3
naṭattinav-an	'one who conducted'	5.258-4

-a:n occurs everywhere except after the participial noun suffix.

irupp-a:n	'will live-he'	8.712-23
eḻutin-a:n	'wrote-he'	12.184-7
koḷv-a:n	'will get-he'	7.9-4
konṟ-a:n	'he who killed'	8.88-6

Feminine

{*-a:ḷ*}

~ *-a:ḷ*

-a:ḷ

uṇp-a:ḷ	'will eat-she'	8.169-6

Epicene plural

{*-a:r*}

~ *-ar*, ~ *-arkaḷ*, ∞ *-a:r*, ~ *-a:rkaḷ*

-ar occurs after the future tense suffix and it is in free variation with *-arkaḷ*, *-a:r* and *-a:rkaḷ*.

anupavikkakkaṭav-ar 'shall enjoy-they' 7.23-6

-arkaḷ

koḷḷakkaṭav-arkaḷ 'shall receive-they' 7.109-34

-a:r occurs after tense, negative suffix -Ø and the participial noun suffix -Ø and it is in free variation with *-a:rkaḷ*.

anupavipp-a:r	'will enjoy-they'	5.411-20
eḻuttiṭṭ-a:r	'signed-they'	8.50-10, 8.194-27
eṭupp-a:r	'those who took'	4.426-9
aṟutt-a:r	'those who cut'	12.131-7
va:ḻ-Ø-a:r	'will not live-they'	8.501-9

-a:rkaḷ

paṇṇuv-a:rkaḷ	'will do-they'	4.631-2
koḷv-a:rkaḷ	'will receive-they'	5.726-11

(The participial noun forms and the negative forms are not found).

Honorific Singular

This is found with respect to human nouns.

{*-a:r*}

∼ *-a:r*

-a:r

paṇitt-a:r	'ordered-he' (hon.)	7.937-5
vilakkin-a:r	'one who obstructed'(hon.)	5.493-10

Neuter Singular

{*-atu*}

∞ *-atu*, ∞ *-tu*, ∞ *-ttu*

-atu occurs after the tense suffix.

kalant-atu	'mixed-it'	4.620-7

-tu occurs after the participle noun suffix *-a*.

vaytta-tu	'that which kept'	12.240-1
kuṭutta-tu	'that which gave'	12.166-28

-ttu occurs after past tense *i-*.

kalveṭṭi-ttu	'inscribed-it'	8.717-16

Neuter plural

This is used only in the participial noun.

{*-a*}

∞ *-a*, ∞ *-vay*

-a occurs after the participial noun suffix *-an*.

e:ṟuvan-a	'those which(are)exported'	8.403-3
uḷḷiṭṭan-a	'those which(are)included'	4.427-13

8 *-vay* occurs after participial noun suffix, *-a(na)*.

uḷḷiṭṭa-vay	'those which(are)included'	7.446-16
kuṭutta-vay	'those which gave'	4.449-3
ve:ṇṭuvana-vay	'those which(are)required'	4.427-5

3.12.2. Person-Number

First Person Singular

{*e:n*}

~ *-e:n*, ∞ *-an*

-an occurs after the stem *eḻut-* followed by the past tense *-in-* and it is in free variation with *-e:n*.

eḻutin-an	'wrote-I'	7.947-6

an is found only once in our corpus.

-e:n occurs everywhere.

aṟiv-e:n	'will know-I'	8.194-29
eḻutin-e:n	'wrote-I'	7.49-20

First Person Plural

{*-o:m*}

~ *-o:m*

cammatitt-o:m	'agreed-we'	12.191-3
celuttuv-o:m	'will pay-we'	5.749-6
koḷkiṟ-o:m	'receive-we'	12.258-8

First Person Honorific Singular

This is same as the first person plural.

{*o:m*}

~ *-o:m*

tant-o:m	'gave-I' (Hon.)	12.251-5

The second person singular is not recorded in our corpus.

Second Person Plural

{-*ir*}

~ -*ir*

koḷv-ir 'will receive you (pl.)' 8.438-6

3.12.3. Imperative

Imperative has only number distinctions, i.e., singular and plural. Imperative singular is not recorded in our corpus and imperative plural alone is attested.

Imperative Plural

{ *umkoḷ*}

~ -*umkoḷ*

kuṭ-umkoḷ 'you (pl.) give' 4.511-5

viṟṟukkoḷ-umkoḷ[2.14,15] > *viṟṟukkoḷḷumkoḷ*
'you(pl.)sell(something)for yourself' 8.438-4

3.12.4. Optative

There are two kinds of optatives. One is by adding the optative suffix to the verb stem and this is used with respect to the third person only. The other is by adding the *a:kavum* which consists of the verbal stem *a:k-* 'become' and the optative suffix *-avum*, to the finite verb forms. All the instances of the latter type are found with the auxiliary verb *kaṭa* followed by the future tense suffix, *kaṭavan-a:kavum*. Since *a:kavum* is added to the finite verb forms, this type of optative can be used with the three persons but the first and the third person forms only are recorded in our data.

{*-ka*}

∼ *-ka*, ∼ *-avum*, ∞ *a:kavum*

-ka occurs after the verb stems and it is in free variation with *-avum*.

paṇṇ-ka	[2 14]	>	*paṇṇuka*	
'let (someone) do'				4.511-6
eḻut-ka	[2.14]	>	*eḻutuka*	
'let (someone) write'				8.709-89
va:ḻ-ka	'let (them) live'			6.455-4
veṭṭuvittukkoḷ-ka	'let (them) cause to inscribe'			8.403-6

-avum

anupavix-k-avum	[2.2]	>	*anupavikkavum*	
'let (someone) enjoy'				12.230-6
oṭux-k-avum	[2.2]	>	*oṭukkavum*	
'let [someone] pay'				12.157-14
viṭ-avum	'let [them] let'			4.229-14
ceyvikk-avum	'let [them] cause to do'			4.420-6

-avum occurs after finite verb forms.

ta:ne: ca:ttiyaruḷakkaṭava:n-a:kavum
'let him put (desid.)'

va:ṇikan maram vaykkakkaṭavan-a:kavum
'let the merchant plant the trees(desid.)' 12.226-10

ivviruvo:m ney aḷakkakkaṭavo:m-a:kavum
'let us, we these two persons, measure the ghee' 12.162-10

The second category of optative can also have a negative form. The negative form *alla* or *alla:tu* together with the

optative suffix *a:kavum* is added to the neuter finite forms. But they are common to all person-numbers.

alla

ka:ṭṭakkaṭavat-alla-a:kavum [2.21] >
ka:ṭṭakkaṭavatallava:kavum
'let (us) do not show' 8.708-55, 12.166-22

alla:t

ka:ṭṭakkaṭavat-alla:t-a:kavum
'let (us) do not show' 8.714-28

3.13. COMPLEX VERB STEMS

The verbal stems containing simple verbs and the elements functioning as reflexive, progressive etc., are referred to as complex verb stems[9] and these additional elements are considered as auxiliary verbs. The auxiliary verbs are added either to the infinitive or to the verbal participle form of the main verb. The complex verb forms with infinitive are called 'modals' and the forms with the verbal participle are called 'aspects'[10]. Here the list of auxiliary verbs occurring as modals and aspects are listed below with their meanings. It should be noted that the sandhi behaviour of these verbs are the same as when they occur as main verbs.

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9. W. Bright and J. Lingenfeld, 'Complex verb forms in Colloquial Tamil' *Studies in Indian Linguistics*, p. 30

10. H. F. Schiffmann, *A transformational grammar of the Tamil aspectual system*, pp 8

3.13.1. Modals

{*-paṇṇ*} 'causal'

~ *-paṇṇ*, ~ *-cey*, ~ *vay*

All are in free variation.

cey

aruḷac-cey	'cause (someone)to grace'	7.759-4
naṭattac-cey	'cause to perform'	4.524-15
e:ṟiyaruḷac-cey	'cause to mount(an idol)'	4.427-7

paṇṇ

e:ṟiyaruḷap-paṇ	'cause to mount (an idol)'	8.181-3

vay

eriya-vay	'cause to burn'	4.359-4

{*-paṭ*} 'passive'

~ *-paṭ*

ku:vap-paṭṭa	'that which was called'	8.709-31
collap-paṭṭa	'that which was said'	12.148-3

{*-oṇṇ*} 'possibility'

~ *-oṇṇ*

This always occurs with the negative form in our corpus.

ka:ṭṭa-oṇṇ-a:t-u
'not possible to show' 8.251-21

kalveṭṭa-oṇṇ-a:-may-il
'because (it is) not possible to inscribe' 5.411-5

{-*kaṭa*} 'desiderative'

~ *kaṭa*

This occurs always with the future tense.

paṇṇak-kaṭave:n 'let I do (desid.)' 4.512-11

peṟak-kaṭavatu
'let (someone) get (desid.)' 6.59-3

3.13.2. Aspects

{-*viṭ*} 'definitive'

~ -(*v*)*iṭ*

colli-viṭṭe:n	'I said definitely'	12.143-4
paṇṇi-viṭṭu	'having done definitely'	8.537-6
kuṭutt-iṭuva:n	'he will give definitely'	12.241-9

{-*koḷ*} 'reflexive'

iṭṭuk-koṇṭu	'having put (for) himself'	8 716-42
naṭattik-koṇṭu	'having conducted (for) himself'	7.106-34

{-*aruḷ*} 'benefactive'

~ -*aruḷ*

eḷunt-aruḷina:r	'(someone hon.) went in procession benignantly'	4.430-7
kuṭutt-aruḷi	'having given benignantly'	8.358-3

{-*va:*} 'habitual continuative'

~ *va:*

anupavittuvantu	'having enjoyed continuously'	4.434-2

ceytu-varum 'one who is doing continuously' 12.175-22

{*-po:t*} 'completive'

~ *po:t*

anupavittu-po:tukayyil 'when enjoyed completely' 7.759-1

naṭatti-po:tukiṟa 'something which is conducting' 8.247-21

{*-viṭ*} 'conditional'

~ *viṭ*

This occurs only after the negative form.

eriya:tu-viṭil 'If (it does) not burn' 7.757-11

The addition of two auxiliary verbs is not uncommon in our corpus. In all these verbs, the first one is *aruḷ* 'benefactive'.

aruḷi-iru-

eḻuntaruḷi iruntu '(someone hon.) having gone in procession' 8.717-4

aruḷi-va:

ceytaruḷi-varukiṟa 'that which (someone) doing benignantly and continuously' 12.152-5

aruḷa-paṇ

ceytaruḷap-paṇ 'cause to do benignantly' 5.482-4

3.14. VERBAL NOUNS

Eventhough all the nouns derived from the verbal stems can be called by the common name, verbal nouns, their

function yields two fold classification, viz., (1) verbal derivatives which can be qualified by the adjective and (2) verbal nouns which can be modified by the adverb[11]. The meaning of the verbal derivatives is in most cases restricted to a particular object or thing.

The verbal derivatives are further divided into three on the basis of the relation between the verb and its derivative. They are (1) factitive nominal, (2) resultant object-nominal and (3) event-nominal. Here the same suffix may belong to more than one category. For instance, *-v* in *viri-vu* 'broad land' from the verb *viri* 'expand' belongs to the resultant-object-nominal and in *icay-vu* 'agreement', from the verb *icay* 'to agree' belongs to factitive nominal. Among these three, event-nominal is the most productive one from the morphological point of view.

3.14.1. Factitive Nominals

{*-al*}

∞ *-al*, ∞ *-v*, ∞ *-p*, ∞ *-tti*, ∞ *-ti*, ∞ *-ay*

-al occurs after the verbs *iṟamk-*, *e:v*, *ka:x-*, *kutt-* and *cey-*.

iṟamk-al	'exemption from taxation'	12.226-11
e:v-al	'authority'	8.751-5
ka:x-al [2.1] > *ka:val* 'protection'		8.51-5
kutt-al	'husking'	12.244-4
cey-al	'action'	4.370-6

-v occurs after the verbs *aḻi*, *aḷa-*, *icay-*, *ta:ḻ* -and *va:ḻ*-

11. R. Caldwell, *op.cit* p. 542.

aḻi-v [2.14] > *aḻivu*
'destruction' 7.768-17

aḷa-v [2.14] > *aḷavu*
'measurement' 7.444-4

icay-v [2.14] > *icayvu*
'agreement' 4.429-9

ta:ḻ-v [2.14] > *ta:ḻvu*
'degradation' 7.444-5

va:ḻ-v [2.14] > *va:ḻvu*
'life' 8.713-42

-∅ occurs after the verbs *col-*, *paṉi-*, *pu:-* and *moḻi-*.

col-∅ > *col*
'word' 8.177-35

paṉix-∅ [2.1] > *paṉi*
'order' 4.550-8

pu:x-∅ [,,] > *pu:*
'flower' 5.435-11

moḻi-∅ > *moḻi*
'word' 5.459-12

-tam occurs after the verb *curumk-*.

curumk-tam [2.7,13] > *curukkam*
'reduction' 8.166-21

-p occurs after the verb *ninayx-*.

ninayx-p [2.2,14] > *ninayppu*
'thought' 7·1039-17

-tti occurs after the verb *vel-*.

vel-tti [2.12,14] > *veṟṟi*
'victory' 4.619.3

3.14.2. Resultant object-nominals

{*-am*}

∞ *-v*, ∞ *-am*, ∞ *-t*, ∞ *-pp*, ∞ *-ti*,
∞ *-ma:nam*, ∞ *-∅*

-v occurs after the verb *viri-*.

viri-v [2.14] > *virivu*
'broad land' 12.172-21

-am occurs after the verbs *tuṇṭ-* and *paḻax-*

tuṇṭ-am 'small plot of land' 8.55-6

paḻux-am [2.1,22] > *paḻam*
'fruit' 4.426-9

-t occurs after the verb *maṭamk-*

maṭamk-t [2.7,13,14] > *maṭakku*
'land' 12.175-18

-p occurs after the verb *irux-*.

irux-p [2.1,14] > *iruppu*
'remaining' 8.494-9

-ti occurs after the verb *miku-*.

miku-ti 'excess' 4.426-10

ma:nam occurs after the verb *va:-*.

va:-ma:nam [3.15] > *varuma:nam*
'income' 12.179-32

-ay occurs after the verbs *pu:cix-* and *taṭux-*.

pu:cix-ay [3.15] > *pu:cay*
'worship' 8.210-7

taṭux-ay	[2 1,22]	>	*taṭay*	
'obstruction'				4.619-2

-ci occurs after the verbs *a:ḷ-* and *eḻu-*.

a:ḷ-ci	[3.14.2]	>	*a:ṭci*	
'rule'				8.709-58
eḻu-ci	[2.9]	>	*eḻucci*	
'procession'				12.132-7

3.14.3. Event-Nominals

{*kay*}

~ *-kay*

It can occur after all the verbs.

iṟux-kay	[2.2]	>	*iṟukkay*	
'paying'				7.759-2
kuṭux-kay	[2.2]	>	*kuṭukkay*	
'giving'				8.166-14
koḷ-kay	'receiving'			7.1039-3
ca:-kay	'dying'			12.189-8
peṟ-kay	[2.14]	>	*peṟukay*	
'getting'				8.266-2

3.14.4. Verbal Noun

{*tal*}

~ *-tal*

This can occur with all the verbs. But there are only ten forms recorded in our corpus.

cey-tal	'the act of doing'	4.369-19

a:k-tal [3.15] > *a:tal*
'the act of becoming' 12.253-7

iṟux-tal [2.2] > *iṟuttal*
'the act of paying' 12.222-14

iṟayx-tal [2.2] > *iṟayttal*
'the act of drawing' 4.422-4

ka:x-tal [2.2] > *ka:ttal*
'the act of protecting' 7.118-8

kuṭuppix-tal [2.2] > *kuṭuppittal*
'the act of causing(someone) to give' 8.591-20

cari-tal 'the act of sliding' 12.175-17

pe:c-tal [2.14] > *pe:cutal*
'the act of speaking' 7.118-8

vayx-tal [2.2] > *vayttal*
'the act of keeping' 4.512-10

viṭ-tal [2.14] > *viṭutal*
'the act of letting' 7.118-8

3.15. STEM ALTERNANTS

{*nil*} 'stand'

∞ *nil-*, ∞ *niṟ-*, ∞ *nik-*

nil- occurs before the past tense and (imperative).

nil-nt-u [2.5] > *ninṟu*
'having stood' 8.708-57

niṟ- occurs elsewhere and it is in free variation with *nik-* before the present tense.

niṟ-k-um-Ø > *niṟkum*
'will stand (adj.)' 8.716-41

nir̲-kir̲-a 'standing' 8.166-22

nik-

nik-kir̲-a 'id' 8.172-20

{*a:k*} 'become'

∞ *a:k-*, ∝ *a:-*

a:- occurs after the past tense, the future tense and the verbal noun suffix *-tal.*

a:-n-a 'became' (adj.) 5.361-2

a:-v-atu 'will become-it' 8.709-2, 4.424-1

a:-tal 'the act of becoming' 12.253-7

a:k- occurs elsewhere.

a:k-a 'to become' 8 395-9

a:k-il-um 'even it becomes' 12.258-7

{*po:k*} 'go'

∞ *po:-*, ∞ *po:t*

po:- occurs after the past tense and [the future tense] as a simple verb.

po:-n-a 'went' (adj.) 7.759-2

[*po:-v-a:n* 'will-go-he']

∞ *po:t-* occurs as an auxiliary verb.

anupavittup-po:tukayyil 'when enjoying' 7.759-1

{*ta:*} 'give'

[∞ *ta:-*], ∞ *tar-* ∞ *ta-*

ta- occurs before the past tense.

ta-nt-a 'gave' (adj.) 4.369-3

ta:- occurs before the imperative singular which is not recorded in our corpus.

[*ta:-Ø* > *ta:* 'you-give']

tar- occurs elsewhere.

tar-a:-mal 'without giving' 5.411-18

tar-kir-o:m [2.14] > *tarukiro:m*
'give-we' 12.226-5

{*va:*} 'come'

[∞ *va:-*], ∞ *var-* ∞ *va-*

va- occurs before the past tense.

va-nt-a 'came (adj.) 4.521-29

va:- occurs before the imperative singular -Ø which is not recorded in our corpus.

[*va:-Ø* > *va:* 'you-come']

var- occurs elsewhere.

var-ma:nam [2.14] > *varuma:nam*
'income' 12.179-32

{*col*} 'say'

∞ *col-*, ∞ *con-*

con- occurs before the past tense *-n*.

co:n-n-o:m 'said-we' 4.423-6

col- occurs elsewhere.

col-i-Ø [2.15] > *colli*
'having said' 12.716-3

col-a [2.15] > *colla*
'to say' 8.411-23

{*pu:cix*} 'worship'
∞ *pu:cix-*, ∞ *pu:c-*

pu:c- occurs before the verbal noun suffix *-ay*.

pu:c-ay 'worship' (noun) 5.258-2

pu:cix- occurs elsewhere.

pu:cix-k-um [2.2] > *pu:cikkum*
'worshipping' (adj.) 4.427-20

{*a:ḷ*} 'rule'
∞ *a:ḷ-*, ∞ *a:ṭ-*

a:ṭ- occurs before the verbal noun suffix *-ci*.

a:ṭ-ci 'rule' 5.244-15

a:ḷ- occurs elsewhere.

a:ḷ-um-∅ > *a:ḷum*
'will rule' (adj.) 4.426-2

{*cey*} 'do'
∞ *ceyi-*, ∞ *cey-*

ceyi- occurs before the past tense and it is in free variation with *cey-*.

ceyi-t-a-an [2.21] > *ceyitavan*
'he who did' 5.258-3

cey- occurs everywhere.

cey-t-u 'having did' 8.48-7
cey-t-a-an [2.21] > *ceytavan*
'he who did' 5.243-2

4.

NOUNS

4.0. Nouns can be defined as those which can take or are capable of taking casal suffixes. All the nouns in Tamil can be divided into human and non-human (i.e. neuter) nouns. This classification is mainly based on the syntactical behaviour of the nouns and not on the semantic basis.[1] The human nouns can be replaced by (1) the interrogative pronoun *ya:r* 'who' and (2) the honorific singular noun *oruvar* 'one man' or 'one woman' and (3) they have masculine and feminine distinctions in the singular. The non-human nouns can be replaced by the interrogative pronoun, *etu* 'which' and they have no gender distinction as the human nouns.

All the human nouns, as already pointed out, can be further subdivided into masculine and feminine in the singular. The plural is formed by the addition of some suffixes. In the human plural nouns, three types of plurals like (1) Masculine plural (*tampiya:r* 'younger brothers')

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1. S. Agesthialingom - 'Tolka:ppiyar's treatment of Syntax' *Ara:ycci* 1. (1969)

(2) the feminine plural (*tamkayya:r* 'younger sisters', *araciya:r* 'queens') and (3) the plural common to the masculine and the feminine (*na:ṭṭa:r* 'people of the country') are found and all of them are called by the common name, epicene plural, by Caldwell[2] because all these nouns can be replaced by the common demonstrative pronouns like *avar* 'they' and all of them have the same personal ending *a:r* (*vanta:r* 'came-they') in the finite verbs.

Non-human singular nouns need no further classification from the morphological point of view. However, the plural suffix of the non-human can be added to the count nouns only.[3]

4.1. STEMS

All the noun stems in Tamil can be classified into simple and derived stems. Simple stems are mono-morphemic and they are either masculine or feminine in the case of human nouns or non-human. The derived stems or derivatives are of two kinds : the first includes verbal and participial nouns which are dealt with in the previous chapter and the other includes (1) common human nouns (DCH), (2) nouns derived for the gender-number (DGN) and (3) nouns derived for the number. The derivative nouns having the number distinction i.e. (3) are personal pronouns. The nouns derived for common human noun are only a very few which are Sanskrit loans.

4.1.1. Simple Stems

Simple stems (which cannot be segmented further)

2. *A Comparative Grammar of Dravidian* (1956) p. 236.

3. S. Agesthialingom — 'Tamil Nouns', *Anthropological Linguistics* 6, No. 1, p. 10 (1964).

belonging to the human nouns (SHN) can be divided into three sub-classes on the basis of the allomorphs of the epicene plural they can take.

All the simple stems are not included in the sub-classification and only those stems occurring with the gender-number or number suffixes are treated here. Though it is possible to predict the selection of suffixes by the stems, such prediction is not made here, as this may reflect the language of today, not fully the language of the period under study.

4.1.1.1. SHN_1 are those which can take the epicene plural allomorph *-a:r.*

tamayyan	'elder brother'	8.266-2
tampi	'younger brother' [4]	5.999-4

4.1.1.2. SHN_2 are those which can take the epicene plural allomorph *-ma:r*

nampi	'temple priest'	12.258-2
na:yakkan	'chief'	8.81-1
tirume:ni na:yan	'the image ot the deity in a temple'	7.401-24
a:cci	'woman of higher position'	8.714-81

4.1.1.3. SHN_3 are those which can take the epicene plural allomorph *-kaḷ*.

a:cuvi	'jain ascetic'	12.202-10
ira:ja:	'king'	12.222-4

4. There are other nouns like *tantay*, 'father', *tattay* 'elder sister' etc. which are not included here because they do not have plural form in our corpus.

kuru	'priest'	12.222-4
ko:yilpeṇṭu	'prostitute'	4.254-3
ceṭṭi	'merchant'	12.222-13
cenam	'people'	5.749-6
piḷḷay	'son'	7.118-9
peṇṭu	'lady'	8.714-6
pe:r	'person'	12.176-6
ma:ta:	'mother'	8.709-76
ra:ja:	'king'	5.486-8
kuṭi	'tenant'	7·947-4
manṟa:ṭi	'shepherd'	8.354-4
mutali	'chief, a caste'	7.24-4

4.1.2. Derivatives

As already noted there are three kinds of stems under derivatives and they are listed below.

4.1.2.1. Common human derivates [DCH] include the following stems.

DCH :

atika:ram	'power'
kanmam	'work'
tavam	'penance'
turo:kam	'treachery'
viya:pa:ram	'business'

4.1.2 2. The stems of the nouns derived for gender-number (DGN) are further subdivided into five classes (DGN_1, DGN_2, DGN_3, DGN_4 and DGN_5).

DGN_1 are those which occur with the masculine suffix *-an*. e. g. *arac-an* 'king'. This is further divided into seven classes on the basis of the feminine and epicene allomorphs.

DGN$_{1.1}$ are those which can take those which can take *-i* and *-ar* as the feminine singular and epicene plural suffixes respectively.

DGN$_{1.1}$

arac-	'kingdom'
mayccun-	'brother-in-law/sister-in-law
paḷḷ-	'name of a caste'
pira:maṇ-	'brahmin'
pa:ṭṭ-	'grand father/grand mother'
na:yak-	'chief'
te:v-	'deity/superior person'
kuma:r-	'son/daughter'
to:ḻ-	'friendship'

DGN$_{1.2}$ are those which can take *(-tti)* and *-ar* as the feminine singular and epicene plural suffixes respectively. It should be noted here that all the stems except the last two items do not have feminine forms in our corpus.[5]

DGN$_{1.2}$

iṭay-	'the herdsman caste'
kuca-	'the potterman caste'
cekkili-	'the cobbler caste'
paṟay-	'drum, the drummer caste'
pe:r-	'name'
miṇa:ḷ-	'person'
veḷḷa:ḷ-	'vellala'

5. The absence of feminine nouns corresponding to masculine nouns is also found in various Dravidian Languages (See, S. V. Shanmugam, 'Gender Suffixes in Dravidian Nouns', *Deccan College Bulletin* (forthcoming). However, this classification is made on the basis of Modern Tamil.

DGN$_{1.3}$ are those which can take (*-acci*) and *-ar* as the feminine singular and epicene plural suffixes respectively. Here also, no corresponding feminine noun is recorded in our corpus.

DGN$_{1.3}$

uvacc-	'drum'
koll-	'work in iron'
tacc-	'carpentary'
telumk-	'Telugu'
ca:lik-	'weaver caste'
va:ṇik-	'oil-monger caste'
kaykko:ḷ-	'weaver caste'

DGN$_{1.4}$ are those which can take *-aḷ* and *-kaḷ* as the feminine singular and epicene plural suffixes respectively.

DGN$_{1.4}$

mak-	'son/daughter'
marumak-	'son-in-law/daughter-in-law'

DGN$_{1.5}$ has one stem which can take *-ay* and *-ar* as the feminine singular and epicene plural suffixes respectively.

DGN$_{1.5}$

parica:rak-	'server'

DGN$_{1.6}$ are those which can take *-ar* as the epicene plural suffix only.

DGN$_{1.6}$

anni-	'foreigner'
aḷar-	'salt, caste of salt manufacturer'
a:ri-	'arya'
iṟuḷ-	'a caste'

kaṇakk-	'account'
ka:val-	'protection'
kaṇma:ḷ-	'caste of smith'
paṭṭ-	'temple priest'
pa:val-	'poet'
mann-	'king'
maniṭ-	'man'
pulav-	'poet'

DGN1.7 are those which can take *-tti* as the feminine singular suffix.

DGN1.7

oru-	'one'
na:y-	'chief'

DGN2 are those which can take the masculine suffix *-a:n* e.g. *taṭṭ-a:n* 'goldsmith'. This is further subdivided into three classes on the basis of the feminine singular and epicene plural allomorphs, they take.

DGN2.1

taṭṭ-	'to hammer out'
ko:n-	'cow'
vaṇṇ-	'wash'

DGN2.2

tampir-	'god, chief'
nampir-	'god, chief'
pir-	'god, chief'

DGN2.3 are those which can take *-a:r* as the epicene plural suffix only.

$DGN_{2.3}$

ka:ṇi-	'land'
ka:ṇiya:ḷ-	'owner of the land'
kira:matt-	'village'
ta:natt-	'priest'
na:ṭṭ-	'country'
paṇṭa:ratt-	'temple treasury'

DGN_3 are those which can take the masculine suffix *-avan* and this can also take the epicene plural suffix *-avar*. No corresponding feminine forms are attested.

DGN_3

u:r-	'village'
na:ṭṭ-	'country'
mann-	'king'

DGN_4 are those which can take the epicene plural suffix only. For instance, all the numerals except one can take the epicene plural suffix. e. g *mu:-var* 'three persons'. This can be further subdivided into three classes on the basis of the epicene plural allomorphs, they take.

$DGN_{4.1}$ are those which can take *-var.*

$DGN_{4.1}$

mu:-	'three'
na:l-	'four'
ay-	'five'

$DGN_{4.2}$ are those which can take *-a:r*

$DGN_{4.2}$

aṭi-	'low'
sabhay-	'assembly'

$DGN_{4.3}$ are those which can take *-ma:r*

$DGN_{4.3}$

ca:ti-	'caste'

DGN_5 are those which can take masculine *-van*. They can take (*-vaḷ*), *var*, *-tu* and *-vay* as the feminine singular, epicene plural, non-human singular and non-human plural suffixes respectively. Here the feminine forms are not recorded in our corpus.

DGN_5

a-	'that'
i-	'this'
e-	'what'

4.1.3. Personal pronouns are of three kinds, viz , the first the second and the third person.

na:-	'I'
ni:-	'you'
ta:-	'he/she/it'

4.2. DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES

4.2.1. Common human noun

It occurs after the stems of DCH.

{*-i*}

~ *-i*

-i

atika:ram-i [4.4.2] > *atika:ri*
'official' 7.109-12

viya:pa:ram-i [,,] > *viya:pa:ri*
'merchant' 12.136-5

4.2.2. Gender-Number Suffixes

4.2.2.1. *Masculine Singular*

DGN-

{*-an*}

∞ *-an* ∞ *-a:n* ∞ *-avan* ∞ *-van*

-an occurs with the stems or DGN_1

arac-an	'king'	12.165-4
mayccun-an	'brother-in-law'	12.218-2
pira:maṇ-an	'brahmin'	7.759-2
iṭay-an	[2.20] > *iṭayyan* 'herdsman'	7.84-7
mak-an	'son'	4.5512-8
parica:rak-an	'male server'	6.59-2
anni-an	[2.20] > *anniyan* 'male-foreigner'	8.716-10
ka:val-an	'king'	5.459-10
na:y-an	'chief'	8.707-20

-a:n occurs with the stems of DGN_2.

taṭṭ-a:n	'goldsmith'	7.24-7
ko:n-a:n	'shepherd'	8.244-4
tampir-a:n	'king, male chief'	4.229-8
ka:ṇi-a:n	[2.20] > *ka:ṇiya:n* 'owner of the land'	8.192-4
kira:matt-a:n	'villager'	12.202-4

-avan occurs wiih the stems of DGN_3.

u:r-avan	'villager'	7.26-2

na:ṭṭ-avan	'countryman'	12.139-19
mann-avan	'king'	4.228-7

-van occurs with the stems of DGN_5.

a-van	'that-he'	5.726-3
i-van	'this-he'	12.254-30

4.2.2.2. *Feminine Singular*

DGN-

{*-aḷ*}

∞ *-i*, ∞ *-aḷ*. ∞ *-ay*, ∞ *-tti*, ∞ *-a:ṭṭi*

-i occurs with stems of $DGN_{1.1}$

arac-i	queen'	4.427-2
maccun-i	'sister-in-law'	12.218-2
pira:maṉ-i	'brahmin bady'	8.713-54
pa:ṭṭ-i	'grand mother'	
te:v-i	'queen'	8.93-3

-aḷ occurs with the stems of $DGN_{1.4}$

mak-aḷ	'daughter'	7.104-6
marumak-aḷ	'daughter-in-law'	5.251-11

-ay occurs with the stems of $DGN_{1.5}$

parica:rak-ay	'female server'	6.59-2

-tti occurs with the stems of $DGN_{1.7}$ and $DGN_{1.2}$

miṉa:ḷ-tti	[2.12,13] > *miṉa:ṭṭi*	
'wife'		12.241-9
oru-tti	'one woman'	7.152-4
na:y-tti	[2.25,26] > *na:cci*	
'female deity'		8.714-3

-a:ṭṭi occurs with the stems of $DGN_{2.2}$

tampir-a:ṭṭi	'queen'	8.98-5
nampir-:aṭṭi	'female deity'	12.138-6
pir-a:ṭṭi	'queen'	12.177-15

4.2.2.3. *Epicene Plural*

This can occur after simple stems as well as feminine suffix *-i.*

{*-ar*}

∞ *-ar*, ~ *-arkaḷ*, ~ *-akaḷ*, ∞ *-a:r*, ∞ *-avar*, ∞ *-var*, ~ *-varkaḷ*, ∞ *ma:r*, ∞ *-kaḷ*.

-ar occurs with the stems of DGN_1 cxcept $DGN_{1.5}$ and it is in free variation with *-arkaḷ* and *-akaḷ*

na:yak-ar	'chieves'	5.483-8
kuma:r-ar	'sons'	12.212-2
cekkili-ar [2.25] > *cekkiliyar* 'cobblers'		7.128-5
paṟay-ar	'men of drummer caste'	7.118-4
paṭṭ-ar	'temple priests'	7.25-6
tacc-ar	'carpenters'	12.221-2
telumk-ar	'Telugu people'	4.619-4
ca:lik-ar	'men of weaver caste'	12.154-12
ca:lik-ar [2.23] > *ca:liyar* 'men of weaver caste'		5.435-5
va:ṇik-ar [2.23] > *va:ṇiyar* 'men of oil monger caste'		12.134-5
va:ṇik-ar	'men of oil monger caste'	12.236-7

te:v-ar	'gods'	12.157-2, 4.425-6
ka:ṇiya:ḷ-ar	'proprietors'	12.147-4

-arkaḷ[6]

te:v-arkaḷ	'gods'	7.85-4
paṭṭ-arkaḷ	'temple priests'	7.25-6
kuma:r-arkaḷ	'sons'	12.212-2

-akaḷ[7]

te:v-akaḷ	'gods'	7.818-7
manit-akaḷ	'men'	8.750-4
kuma:r-akaḷ	'sons'	12.208-2

-a:r occurs with the stems of DGN_2, SHN_1, $DGN_{4.2}$ and also after feminine suffixes *-tti* and it is in free variation with *-ma:r* after SHN_1.

taṭṭ-a:r	'goldsmiths'	7.1023-5
vaṇṇ-a:r	'washermen'	8.245-14
ka:ni-a:r	[2.20] > *ka:ṇiya:r* 'proprietors'	4.425-4
u:r-a:r	'villagers'	8.181-9
ta:natt-a:r	'temple priests'	5.244-13

6. This is really a double plural *-ar*, and *-kaḷ*. As the suffix *-ar* came to denote the honorific singular, another plural suffix *-kaḷ* was added (see, S. V. Shanmugam, "Gender-Number suffixes in Old Tamil Nouns" *Studies in Dravidian Linguistics* [forthcoming]. The same explanation is applicable to the suffix *-varkaḷ*.

7. This is due to the loss of -r-, see § 1, 8.2-24.

tampi-a:r [2.20] > *tampiya:r*
'younger brothers' 18.47-4

tamayyan-a:r 'elder brothers' 8.266-2

aṭi-a:r [2.20] > *aṭiya:r*
'devotees' 8.246-18

sabhay-a:r [2.20] > *sabhayya:r*
'members of the assembly' 8.245-7

na:y-tti-a:r [2,25,26] > *na:cciya:r*
'female deities' 5.445-2, 4.624-7

-avar occurs after the stems of DGN$_3$

u:r-avar	'villagers'	4.525-4
na:ṭṭ-avar	'countrymen'	12.139-19
mann-avar	'kings'	4.228-7

-var occurs after the stems of DGN$_{4.1}$ and DGN$_5$ and it is in free variation with *-varkaḷ* after DGN$_5$.

mu:-var	'three persons'	7.118-8
na:l-var	'four persons'	12.216-4
nu:ṟṟu-var	'hundred persons'	8.55-8
i-var	'these-they'	4.368-20
a-var	'those-they'	3.63-1

-varkaḷ

a-varkaḷ	'those-they'	4,512-10
i-varkaḷ	'these-they'	8.411-23

-ma:r occurs after the stems of DGN$_{4.3}$ and SHN$_2$ and also occurs after the masculine suffix *-an* and the feminine suffixes *-tti* and *-i*.

ca:ti-ma:r	'people of the same caste'	5.760-3
tampi-ma:r	'younger brothers'	8.247-18
nampi-ma:r	'priests'	8.192-4
a:cci-ma:r	'women of higher position'	4.427-2
na:y-an-ma:r	'deities'	7.401-24
araci-ma:r	'queens'	4.427-2
na:y-tti-ma:r [2.25,26] > *na:ccima:r* 'goddesses'		8.440-10
tammayyan-ma:r	'elder brothers'	5.244-13
pira:ṭṭi-ma:r	'goddesses'	12.170-2

-kaḷ occurs after the stems of $DGN_{1.4}$, SHN_3 and after the common human noun suffix.

mak-kaḷ	'sons and daughters'	7.20-3
a:cuvi-kaḷ	'Jain ascetics'	12.202-10
kuru-kaḷ [2.9] > *kurukkaḷ* 'priests'		12.222-4
peṇṭu-kaḷ	'ladies'	7.118-9
kanmam-i-kaḷ [4.4.2] > *kanmikaḷ* 'those who perform religious rites'		12.184-7
atika:ram-i-kaḷ [4.4.2] > *atika:rikaḷ* 'officials'		7.109-12
ma:ta:-kaḷ [2.9] > *ma:ta:kkaḷ* 'mothers'		8.706-8
ira:ca:-kaḷ [2.9] > *ira:ca:kkaḷ* 'kings'		12.170-5

4.2.2.4. *Honorific Singular*

This is common to masculine and feminine. This occurs

after the simple stems, derived stems and also after the masculine and feminine suffixes.

{*-a:r*}

∞ *-a:r* ∞ *-ar* ~ *-arkaḷ* ∞ *-var* ∞ *-ttar*

-a:r occurs after the stems of SHN, and after the masculine suffixes *-an* and *-a:n* and the feminine suffixes *-aḷ*, *-i* and *-a:ṭṭi*.

tammayyan-a:r	'elder brother' (hon.)	8.194-9
tampi-a:r [2.20] > *tampiya:r* 'younger brother' (hon.)		8.47-4
tamkay-a:r	'younger sister' (hon.)	4.427-3
mak-an-a:r	'son' (hon.)	7.76-3
pa:ṭṭ-an-a:r	'grand-father' (hon.)	4.550-7
mann-an-a:r	'king' (hon.)	12.254-23
mak-aḷ-a:r	'daughter' (hon.)	5.474-3
te:v-i-a:r [2.20] > *te:viya:r* 'queen' (hon.)		8.93-3

-ar occurs after the stems of DGN1 and it is in free variation with *-arkaḷ* except after the stem *oru-* and when it is preceded by personal nouns. It is also in free variation with *-ttar* after the stem *oru-*.

oru-ar [2.21] > *oruvar* 'one'(hum.)		6.426-9
te:v-ar	'king'	4.420-6

-arkaḷ

ayya te:v-arkaḷ	'name of a person-Ayya deva' (hon.)	8.102-3

-ttar

oru-ttar	'one' (hum.)	7.761-11

4.2.2.5. *Neuter Singular*

There is no separate suffix for the neuter singular noun except in the case of demonstrative and interrogative pronouns.

{*-t*}

~ *-t*

-t occurs after stems of DGN_5.

a-t [2.14] > *atu* 'that-it'		8.714-27
i-t-il	'in this'	5.287-5

4.2.2.6. *Neuter Plural*

{*-vay*}

∞ *-vay(kaḷ)* ∞ *-va* ∞ *-kaḷ*

-vay occurs after the stems of DGN_5 and before pause and it is in free variation with *-vaykaḷ* after *i-*.

a-vay	'those-they'	4.618-4
i-vay	'these-they'	8.55-13

-vaykaḷ

i-vaykaḷ	'these-they'	4.427-4

-va occurs after the stems of DGN_5 and before case suffixes.

i-va-ṟṟ-uḷ	'among them'	8.212-5

-kaḷ occurs after simple neuter stems.

akaram-kaḷ	'brahmin villages'	8.51-5

varicay-kaḷ	'the honours'	5.283-7
pira:tti-kaḷ	'enjoyments'	8.177-15
vari-kaḷ	'taxes'	8.411-12
taricu-kaḷ	'waste lands'	8.178-21
pacu-kaḷ	[2.9] > *pacukkaḷ*	
'cows'		8.54-8

4.2.3. Number suffixes

Number suffixes occur after personal pronouns (4.1.3).

4.2.3.1. *Singular*

{-*n*}

∞ -*n* ∞ -∅

-∅ occurs after *ni:*-. But the singular form is not recorded in our corpus.

[*ni:*-∅ > *ni:* 'you' (sg.)]

-*n* occurs after the first and the third person and after the second person when followed by case suffixes.

na:-n	'I'	4.624-9
ta:-n	'he/she'	5.435-3
nin-∅ > *nin*	'your'	4.228-6

There are two kinds of first person plural, viz., (1) exclusive plural and (2) inclusive plural. But the exclusive plural alone is attested here. The form *na:m* which is used as inclusive plural in Modern Tamil is found to be used here as the honorific singular.

4.2.3.2. *Honorific Singular*

Even though this can be used with all the three persons, only the first and third persons have the honorific singular in our corpus.

{*-m*}
  ~ *-m*
-m

na:-m	'I' (hon.)	5.878-14
ta:-m	'he' (hon.)	7.767-11
ta-m	'his' (hon.)	4.426-6

4.2.3.3. *Exclusive Plural*

{*-mkaḷ*}
  ~ *-mkaḷ*
-mkaḷ

na:-mkaḷ	'we' (excl.)	5.244-10
e-mkaḷ	'our' (excl.)	7.947-3

4.2.3.4. *Plural*

{*-mkaḷ*}
  ~ *-mkaḷ*
-mkaḷ

ni:-mkaḷ	'you' (pl.)	7.759-2
ta:-mkaḷ	'they' (hum.)	4.434-2
ta-mkaḷ	'their' (hum.)	5.411-22

4.3. CASE

There are eight cases, viz , nominative, accusative, instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive, locative and vocative in

Tamil according to the native grammarians of Tamil. Caldwell,[8] for the first time, has pointed out the necessity of recognizing the sociative different from instrumental merely on the ground that "it has several signs of its own." Since in Old and Middle Tamil, the same suffix can be used to denote both the instrumental and the sociative, the scholars like P. S. Subrahmanya Sastri [9] has not accepted the suggestion of Caldwell. But one important behaviour distinguishes the sociative from the instrumental. That is, the instrumental can occur in the passive construction while the sociative cannot,[10] and the sociative can be paraphrased with the conjunctive suffix *-um* while the instrumental cannot be done so. For instance, the sentence *ca:tta:n korrana:l kollappaṭṭa:n* '*ca:ttan* was killed by *korran*' has the instrumental suffix *-a:l* in the passive construction. In this type of sentence, the sociative cannot occur. Similarly this sentence cannot be paraphrased with the conjunctive suffix *-um* like the sentence having the sociative suffix *-o:ṭu*, *ca:ttan korrano:ṭu vanta:n* '*ca:ttan* came with *korran*', which can be paraphrased as *ca:ttanum korranum vanta:rkaḷ* '*ca:ttan* and *korran* came'. The purposive case has also to be considered as a separate case different from the dative.[11] In a simple sentence, a case suffix cannot occur twice. But in Tamil there are many instances like

8. Caldwell, *op. cit.* p. 254.

9. P. S. Subrahmanya Sastri, *History of Grammatical Theories in Tamil*, p. 221.

10. S. V Shanmugam, 'Case System in Dravidian'—Paper presented to the Seminar on Dravidian Linguistics, held at Annamalainagar in 1969.

11. S. Agesthialingom, '*A Generative Grammar of Tamil*' p. 4. He has named it as 'intentive'.

iruvarkku korrukku nellu tu:ṇi ppatakku
'paddy of one *tu:ṇi* and *patakku* to two persons for the food'

cellappiḷḷaykku acalukku kuṭutta ka:cu
'money given to *cellappiḷḷay* for the principal'

where the suffix *-kku* is found twice. The first *-kku* in both the sentences is the dative case and the second, the purposive case. The purposive case can occur with the verbal noun of the pattern, *ceyvatu* 'doing', which can be replaced by the infintive form. For instance

paṭippatarku paṇam koṭutta:n
'(someone) gave money for the study'

paṭikka paṇam koṭutta:n
'(someone) gave money to study'

There is one good reason to consider causal as a separate case, different from the instrumental, because the instrumental construction can be nominalized but not the causal construction.[12] The instrumental sentence like *avan kattiya:l veṭṭina:n* 'he cut with the knife' can be nominalized as *avan veṭṭina katti* 'the knife with which he cut'. But the causal sentence like *avan murukan aruḷa:l muṭṭitta:n* 'he finished due to Murugan's grace' cannot be nominalized as **avan muṭitta murukan aruḷ.*

The nominative has no marker in Tamil, and the vocative is not found in the inscriptional text. So, there are only nine case suffixes including sociative, purposive and causal.

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12. P. Kothandaraman, 'A Contrastive Analysis of Tamil and Telugu' (unpublished—thesis submitted to the Annamalai University, 1969). p. 88.

All the case suffixes are generally added to the nominative form. But there are a limited number of nouns for which the oblique form is different from nominative. As the oblique form of the noun is the inflexional base, these suffixes forming the oblique form are called 'inflexional increments' by Caldwell.[13] These are also named as 'augments' the empty morpheme and the link morpheme. *ca:riyai* is the term used in native Tamil Grammars.[14] Eventhough the case suffixes are added to the plural suffix also, there is no inflexional increments after the plural forms except neuter plural demonstrative and interrogative pronouns and neuter plural participial nouns.

4.3.1. **Inflexional increments**

{-*tt*-}

∞ -*tt*- ∞ -*ttin*-, ∞ -*an*-, ∞ -*un*-,
∞ -*in*-, ∞ -*irr*-, ~ -*rr*-

-*an*- occurs after the neuter demonstrative singular pronouns obligatorily before genitive, and optionally before locative and after neuter singular participial nouns and optionally before accusative and dative.

it-an-kk	[2.4,13]	>	*itarku*	
'to this'				12.135-5
it-an-∅		>	*itan*	
'of this'				12.157-13
it-an-me:l		>	*itanme:l*	
'in this'				12.158-7

13 Op. cit. p 259.

14. S. V. Shanmugam, 'Inflexional increments in Dravidian' *Dravidian Linguistics (Seminar Papers)*, p. 23.

Note the occurrence of

it-kk [2.14] > *itukku*
'to this' also' 8.93-5

uḷḷat-an-ay 'that which exists [acc.]' 7.118-7

a:ḻvippat-an-kk [2.4,13,14] > *a:ḻvippataṟku* 8.809-57

-iṟṟ- occurs after neuter plural proximate demonstrative pronouns, and before instrumental, dative and locative *-il*, and after neuter plural participial nouns ending in *-vay* and also after the noun *ellay* 'boundary.'

ivay-iṟṟ-a:l [2.20] > *ivayyiṟṟa:l*
'by them' (neu.) 4.523-11

ivay-iṟṟ-kk [2.20,14] > *ivayyiṟṟukku*
'to them' (neu.) 4.427-4, 7.441-1

uḷḷiṭṭavay-iṟṟ-il [2.20] > *uḷḷiṭṭavayyiṟṟil*
'among those(things)which are included' 4.369-2

ve:ṇṭuvanavay-iṟṟ-kk [2.20] > *ve:ṇṭuvanavayyiṟṟukku*
'to those (things) which (someone) wanted' 4.504-8

uḷḷiṭṭavay-iṟṟ-kk [2.20,14] > *uḷḷiṭṭavayiṟṟukku*
'to those (things) which are included 8.712-7

ellay-iṟṟ-kk [2.20,14] > *ellayiṟṟukku*
'to the boundary' 7.118-1

-ṟṟ- occurs after neuter plural demonstrative pronouns and before locative *-uḷ*

iva-ṟṟ-uḷ 'among them' 12.212-5

-in- occurs optionally after the words ending *-l*, and *-ḷ* which are preceded either by the long monosyllable or

disyllables and after the noun ending in *-a:* and *-i* before instrumental. This also occurs obligatorily after numerals except *e:ḻ* and before instrumental.

ve:l-in-a:l	'by the spear'	5.411-19
aruḷ-in-a:l	'by the grace'	12.245-2

Note the occurrence of *ka:l-al* 'by the leg' 7.1039-18, *aruḷ-a:l* 'by the grace' 5.243-13, *na:ḷ-a:l* 'by that day' 5.411-6 etc.

ma:-in-a:l	[2.21]	>	*ma:vina:l*	
'by the measure *ma:*'				12.250-2
ka:ṇi-in-a:l	[2.20]	>	*ka:ṇiyina:l*	
'by the land'				4.459-2
taṭi-in-a:l	[2.20]	>	*taṭiyina:l*	
'by the portion of cultivable land'				5.243-8

Note the other instances like *kuḻi-a:l* [2.20] 'by the measurement *kuḻi*' 12.173-8, *na:ḻi-a:l* (2.20) > *na:ḻiya:* 'by the measurement *na:ḻi*' 12.227-13 etc.

onṟ-in-a:l	'by one'	4.459-4
iranṭ-in-a:l	'by two'	12.231-4
mu:nṟ-in-a:l	'by three'	7.104-5
na:l-in-a:l	'by four'	5.455-6
a:ṟ-in-a:l	'by six'	4.229-5
patt-in-a:l	'by ten'	8.717-2

-un- occurs after *e:ḻ* 'seven' and before instrumental.

e:ḻ-un-a:l	'by seven'	8.716-13

-tt- occurs after the simple stems ending in *-m*, and the numeral *a:yiram* 'thousand', and before all case suffixes and

it is in free variation with *-ttin*, before the dative and the instrumental It also occurs optionally after the neuter plural participial nouns ending in *-na* and before dative after the nouns of CV*ṭ*/*ṟ*- and CVCV*ṭ*/*ṟ*- types before all case suffixes.

kuḷam-tt-kk	[2.13,14]	>	*kuḷattukku*	
'to the tank'				4.550-12
cinnam-tt-ay	[2.13]	>	*cinnattay*	
'sign (acc.)'				12.149-4
cinnam-tt-a:l	[2.13]	>	*cinnatta:l*	
'by the sign'				8.707-21
cinnam-tt-il	[2.13]	>	*cinnattil*	
'in the sign'				18.707-28
nilam-tt-oṭu	[2.13,14]	>	*nilattoṭu*	
'with the land'				8.166-17
ta:nam-tt-a:l	[2.13]	>	*ta:natta:l*	
'by the gift'				12.222-14
uḷḷiṭṭana-tt-kku	[2.14]	>	*uḷḷiṭṭanattukku*	
'to those (things) which are included				8.88-3
eppe:rppaṭṭana-tt-kk	[2.14]	>	*eppe:appaṭṭanattukku*	
'to any things'				12.137-10
na:ṭ-tt-kk	[2.12,13]	>	*na:ṭṭukku*	
'to the country'				7.118-2
ka:ṭ-tt-il	[2.12,13]	>	*ka:ṭṭil*	
'in the forest'				12.149-4
a:ṟ-tt-ku	[2.12,13,14]	>	*a:ṟṟukku*	
'to the river'				12.158-22
vayiṟ-tt-il	[2.12,13]	>	*vayiṟṟil*	
'in the stomach'				7.118-7

There is one instance where CVCVr̲ type has no inflexional increment before dative.

kiṇar̲-kk [2.14] > *kiṇar̲ukku*
'to the well' 7.287–11

-ttin-

nilam-ttin-kku [2.13,4] > *nilattir̲ku*
'to the land' 8.710–8

nilam-ttin-kk [2.13,14] > *nilattinukku*
'to the land' 8.710–10

kalam-ttin-a:l [2.13] > *kalattina:l*
'by the measure *kalam*' 12.244-3

a:yiram-ttin-a:l [2.13] > *a:yirattina:l*
'by thousand' 7.118–1, 8.52-3

4.3.2. Case Suffixes

4.3.2.1. *Accusative*

The accusative phrase occurs mostly with the transitive verbs and hence it is customary to define the transitives as those which can occur with the accusative noun phrase. But there is one instance where the appellative verb *uṭay* 'possess' occur with the transitive.

{*-ay*}

~ *-ay*

kaṇṇiya:rarul̲-ay-per̲r̲u 'having gotten the grace of *kaṇṇiya:r*' 5.258–4

cinnam-tt-ay-uḷḷaṭamka [2.13] > *cinnattay uḷḷaṭamka*
'to include the sign' 8.707-36

oruttar-ay-um-ka:ṇa:mayya:l 'because (someone) does not see any person' 12.258-6

na:ṭ-tt-a:r-ay aḻayttu[2.12,13] > *na:ṭṭa:ray aḻayttu* 'having called the members of the assembly' 7.759-2

ivar-ay mutukaṇṇa:ka uṭaya 'one who has him as the chief support' 8.591-19

4.3.2.2. *Instrumental*

{*-a:l*}

~ *-a:l*, ~ *-koṇṭu*

Both are in free variation.

-a:l

na:ḻi-a:l-e aḷakka [2.20] > *na:ḻiya:le aḷakka* 'to measure by the *na:ḻi*' 12.223-13, 8.318-9

te:var aruḷ-a:l kuṭutta 'that which given by the grace of *Te:var* 4.433-8

-koṇṭu

uṭal-koṇṭu celuttavum 'pay it by the capital' 12.212-2

ikka:cu-koṇṭu viḷakku erikkakaṭavan 'let him burn the light with this money 12.153-21

4.3.2.3. *Causal*

{*-il*}

∞ *-il*, ∞ *-a:l*, ~ *-kk*

All are in free variation.

-il

ve:ṇṭikoṇṭamayy-il viṟṟu 'having sold because of the request' 12.258-7

tiruna:mattukka:ṇiya:ka viṭṭamay-yil kalveṭṭi 'having inscribed because of letting the lands to a deity' 7.494-10, 8.759-3

-kk

nilam-tt-kk vanta taṭay>nilattukku vanta taṭay 'obstruction which came due to the land' 8.713-18

-a:l

no:vu paṭukay-a:le: tanto:m 'I (hon.) gave (someone) because of falling sick' 12.257-3

4.3.2.4. *Dative*

{*-kk*}

∞ *-kk*, ∞ *-il*, ∞ *-a:l*, ∞ *-akk*

-il occurs before verb denoting 'include' and it is in free variation with *-kk*.

inna:nkellay-il uḷḷiṭṭa 'that which is included in the four direction' 8.709-35

it-il uḷḷiṭṭa 'that which is included to this' 7.109-26

-a:l occurs after *pe:r* 'person'.

pe:r-a:l ka:cu iranṭu 'two coins to each person' 8.591-13

-akk occurs after personal pronouns which is followed by the number suffixes *-n* and *-m*.

e-n-akk [2.14] > *enakku*
'to me' 5.553-3

na-m-akk [2.14] > *namakku*
'to me' (hon.) 12.221-2

ta-n-akk [2.14] > *tanakku*
'to him' 12.203-6

ta-m-akk [2.14] > *tamakku*
'to them' 4.369-16

-kk occurs elsewhere.

nilam-ttin-kk kiḻakku [2.13,14] >
nilattinukku kiḻakku 'east to the land' 8.710-10

oruvan-kk-piṟava:tavan [2.14] >
oruvanukku piṟava:tavan 'not born to one man' 8.90-8

avar-kk-kuṭuttu [2.14] > *avarukku kuṭuttu* 'having given to him' 3.63-1

inna:nkellay-kk-uḷppaṭṭa 'that which included in the four direction' 7.128-22

4.3.2.5. *Purposive*

{*-kk*}

~ *-kk*

canti-kk viṭṭa nilam [2.14] > *cantikku viṭṭa nilam*
'land let for the temple service' 8.177-23

nitta nivantakaḷ-kk uṭala:ka [2.14] > *nitta nivantakaḷukku uṭala:ka*
'so as to became capital for daily worship in a temple' 4.523-3

4.3.2.6. *Sociative*

{-*o:ṭ*}

~ -*o:ṭ*, ~ -*uṭan*[*e:*]

Both are in free variation.

-*o:ṭ*

ulakamuḻuṭayya:ḷ-o:ṭ-um vi:ṟṟiruntu
'having sat majestically with *Ulakamuḻuṭayya:ḷ*' 5.459-16

-*uṭan*[*e:*]

na:yakkar-uṭane:-ku:ṭi
'having joined with Nayakkar' 8.81-1

te:var tulukkar-uṭan vantu
'*Te:var* having come with *Tulukkar*' 8.750-2

4.3.2.7. *Ablative*

{-*ninṟ*}

∞ -*il*, ∞ -*ninṟ*, ∞ -*il ninṟ*, ~ -*ininṟ*,
∞ -*pa:l*, ∞ -*kk*, ∞ -*a:l*

-*pa:l* occurs with human noun

tiruña:na campanta pallavarayan-pa:l na:n vilay koṇṭe:n
'I bought (something) from *tiruña:na campantan*' 12.148-1

-*ninṟ*- occurs after the names of direction.

me:ṟku ninṟu karaykkum ka:lukum kiḻakku
'eastern portion to the bank and the canal from the west' 5.760-2

kiḻakku-ninṟ-r ca:tericukku me:ṟku
'west to *ca:tericu* from the east' 7.402-8, 5.760-3

-ilninṟ- occurs with other neuter nouns and it is in free variation with *-ininṟ*, *-kk* and *-a:l*

ka:ve:riya:ṟṟil ninṟum eṭukkiṟa a:ṇṭa:r
'*aṇṭa:r* who takes (the water) from the river Cauvery' 8.202-1

-ininṟ-

šika:ve:riyininṟum tiru mañcakkuṭam vaykka
'to put one pot containing water from the Cauvery' 5.629-4

pañcamanma:te:vivati-ininṟ-um ni:r pa:ya [2.20] > *pañcaman ma:te:vi vatiyininṟum ni:r pa:ya*
'to flow water from *pañcavan ma:te:vivati*' 12.166-31

-kk

o:layppaṭi-kk-tappina:r [2.14] > *o:layppaṭikku tappina:r*
'one who escaped from the order (found) in the document' 7.118-10, 7.820-12

-a:l

mutalaypa:ṭi e:ri-a:l ni:r pa:yum nilam [2.20] > *mutalaypa:ṭi e:riya:l ni:r pa:yum nilam* 'land to which the water will flow from the Mutalay pa:ṭi tank' 8.53-4

4.3.2.8. *Locative*

{-*il*}

∞ -*pakkal*, ~ -*vacam*, ~ -*iṭam*,
∞ -*il*, ~ -*ile:*, ~ -*uḷ*, ~ -*pa:l*
∞ -*a:l*

-*pakkal* occurs with the human nouns and with personal and demonstrative pronouns and it is in free variation with -*vacam*, -*iṭam* and also in free variation with -*il* after the personal pronouns.

ivan-pakkal-va:mki 'having bought from him' 12,226-7

ko:van-pakkal vilai koṇṭa nilam 'land bought from ko:van' 8.52-3, 5.757-11

maha:de:var-pakkal parivarthanay paṇṇina to:ppu 'groove exchanged from Maha:de:var' 7.947-1

nam-pakkal pon iṭṭu 'having given the gold with me' (hon.) 12.142-3

-*vacam*

civappira:maṇar vacam-e: aḷakka 'to measure (the milk) to Saiva Brahmins' 8.346-7

-*iṭam*

emkaḷ-iṭam vilay koṇṭu 'having bought from us' 8.170-6

-*pa:l* occurs with place names and it is in free variation with -*va:y*, -*il*, -*ile:*

jayamkoṇṭaco:ḻanallu:r-pa:l uḻaycca:ṇan
'Uḻaicca:ṇan in Jayamkoṇṭa co:ḻanallu:r 12.171-4

caṇṭe:švananallu:r-pa:l šricuntara co:ḻavati
šri cuntaravati in the village, caṇṭe: švara nallu:r' 8.50-3

-iṭay occurs with the words *kamkay* 'Ganges' and *kumari* 'Cape Comerin' and it is in free variation with *-il* after *kamkay*.

kamkay-iṭay kuttinavan 'one who killed in the Ganges' 8.88-6

kumari-iṭay konṟa:n [2.20] > *kumariyiṭay konṟa:n* 'one who killed in Cape Comerin' 8.102-5

-uḷ occurs with neuter plural distant demonstrative allomorph *iva-* followed by the inflexional increment *-ṟṟ-*.

i-va-ṟṟ-uḷ 'among them' 12.196-5

-kk occurs with names of day and it is in free variation with *-a:l* and *-il*.

na:ḷay-kk-u kuṭukkum 'that which will give today' 12.135-5

-a:l

iṟṟay na:ḷ-a:l kuṭukkum 'that (someone) will give to day' 12.166-6

tiyati patin mu:nṟ-in-a:l nilam viṟṟu
'having sold the land on the 13th day' 8.711-2

-il occurs elsewhere and it is in free variation with *-ile.*

tiruma:ḷikayy-il kalveṭṭi 'having inscribed in the palace of the king' 12.245–46

na:ṭukaḷ-il u:rkaḷ-il 'villages in the countries' 12.102–2

u:r-il irukkum 'one who is in the village' 7.761–10

gamkay-il go: vattittavan [2.20] > *gamkayyil go: vattittavan* 'one who killed the cow in the Ganges' 12.222-3

em-il icayanta vilay [2.15] > *emmil icaynta vilay* 'price agreed with me' 8.713-26, 4.427–6

maṭantayarma:ṇikka nallu:r–il nanta:viḷakkukkuṭikaḷ 'people (looking after) perpetual lamp at Maṭantayar Ma:ṇikka nallu:r' 12.158–3

emkaḷ–il va:cciyan 'va:cciyan among us' 12.162–8

kuṭux-kay-il kaḻittu [2.2] > *kuṭukkayyil kaḻittu* 'having deducted when giving' 8.166–14

4.3.2.9. *Genitive*

{*-uṭayya*}

∞ *-uṭayya,* ~ *-iṭa,* ∞ *-a*

-a occurs after the first person honorific singular pronoun and it is in free variation with *-uṭayya.*

nam–a kay [2.15] > *namma kay* 'my (hon.) hand' 5.426–8

-uṭayya occurs everywhere and and it is in free variation with *-iṭa*

enn-uṭayya te:va ta:namkaḷ
'my tax-free lands of siva temple' 8.470-2

ivar-uṭayya tampima:r 'his(hon.)brothers 8.247-18

nam-uṭayya pe:r 'my(hon.) name' 6.263-2

-iṭa

avan-iṭa pu:mi 'his lands' 5.826-3

4.4. STEM ALTERNANTS

4.4.1. **Personal Pronouns**

4.4.1.1. *First Person*

{*na:-*}

∞ *na:-*, ∞ *-na-*, ∞ *e-*, ∞ *i-*

na- occurs before the plural suffix *-m* which is followed by case suffix.

na-m-Ø > *nam* 'my(hon)' 7.916-4

i- occurs before the singular suffix *-n* which is followed by the dative case and it is in free variation with *e-*.

i-n-akk [2.14] > 'to me' 5.553-3

e- occurs before the number suffixes which are followed by case suffixes.

e-n-Ø	[ ]	>	*en*	'my'	8.107-7
e-n-akk	[2.14]	>	*enakku*	'to me'	5.553-3
e-mkaḷ-il				'among us'	12.162-8
e-m-il	[2.15]	>	*emmil*	'among us'	8.713-26
e-mkaḷ-Ø		>	*emkaḷ*	'my (hon.)'	7.847-3

na:- occurs elsewhere.

na:n	'I'	4.624-8
na:m	'I (hon)'	5.878-14
na:-mkaḷ	'we(excl.)'	8.267-3

4.4.1.2. *Second Person*

{*ni:-*}

∞ *ni:-,* ∞ *u-* ∞ *ni-*

u- occurs before the number suffixes followed by case suffixes.

u-mkaḷ	'your (hon.)'
u-mkaḷ-il	'among you (pl.)'
u-m-∅ > *um*	'your(hon.)'

ni- occurs before singular suffix *-n*.

ni-n-∅ > *nin* 'your'

ni:- occurs elsewhere.

ni:-mkaḷ	'you (pl.)'	7.759-2

4.4.1.3. *Third Person*

{*ta:-*}

∞ *ta:-,* ∞ *ta*

ta- occurs before the number suffixes followed by case suffixes.

ta-n-∅ > *tan* 'his' 4.512-2

ta-mkaḷ-kk [2.14] > *tamkaḷukku*

'to him (hon.)' 5.245-12

ta:– occurs elsewhere

ta:–n	'he'	5.435–3
ta:-mkaḷ	'he (hon.)'	4.420–5

4.4.2. Simple Stems

{*kiḻakk–*} *'east'*

∞ *kiḻakk–*, ∞ *ki:ḻ–*, ∞ ∞ *ki:ḻay–*

ki:ḻ– occurs as an adjective base and it is in free variation with *ki:ḻay*.

ki:ḻ + ellay	'eastern boundary'	8.177–9
ki:ḻ + ciṟaku	'east side'	5.885–2
ki:ḻ + talay	'east bank'	7.768–11
ki:ḻ + tiṭal	'open space in the east'	12.148–2

ki:ḻay–

ki:ḻay + teru	'east street'	12.208–2
ki:ḻay + me:ṭu	'east raised ground	4.51–8

kiḻakk– elsewhere.

kiḻakk–# east'	[2.14]	>	*kiḻakku*	7.402–8
kiḻakk–um	'east and'			4.229–19

{*me:ṟk–*} 'west'

∞ *me:l–*, ~ *me:lay–*, ∞ *me:ṟk* ~ *me:kk*

me:l– occurs as adjective base and it is in free variation with *me:lay–*.

me:l + ellay	'western boundary'	12.189–12

me:l + karay	'western tank'	12.254-27
me:l + manay	'western house'	5.433-4

me:lay-

me:lay + o:ṭay	'western channel'	12.166-14
me:lay + kuḷam	'western artificial tank'	12.154-7
me:lay + mu:lay	'western corner'	13.162-12

me:ṟk- occurs elsewhere and it is in free variation with *me:kk-*

me:ṟk- #	[2.14]	>	*me:ṟku*	
'west'				4.511-5
me:ṟk-um	'west and'			4.522-3

me:kk-

me:kk- #	[2.14] t	>	*me:kku*	
'west'				4.523-4

{*vaṭakk-*} 'north'

∞ *vaṭa-*, ∞ *vaṭakk-*

vaṭa- occurs as adjective base.

vaṭa- + ellay	[2.21]	>	*vaṭavellay*	
'northern boundary'				8.172-17
vaṭa + talay	'north side'			12.175-15
vaṭa + pa:l	'in the north'			8.334-10

vaṭakk- occurs elsewere.

vaṭakk-il	'in the north'	8.470-3
vaṭakk-um	'north and'	12.171-8

{*teṟk–*} 'south'

∞ *ten*, ∞ *teṟk–*, ~ *tekk*

ten– occurs as adjective base.

ten + ellay	[2.15] > *tennellay* 'southern boundary'		8.169–8
ten + ciṟaku	'southern row of a street'		8.750–8
ten + maṭal	'a row of the house in the southern side'		7.494–9
ten + varampu	'southern boundary'		8.162–16

teṟk– occurs elsewhere and it is in free variation with *tekk–*

teṟk–il	'in the north'		4.511–3
teṟk–#	[2.14] > *teṟku* 'south'		4.853–7

tekk–

tekk–il	'in the south'		7.768–10
tekk– #	[2.14] > *tekku* 'south'		12.208–2

Numerals

{*onṟ–*} 'one'

∞ *oru–*, ∞ *onṟ–*

oru– occurs as adjective base.

oru + ma:	'one ma: (of land)'	7.76–8
oru + ka:l	'one time'	8.501–9
oru + u:r	'one village'	3.212–5

oṉṟ- occurs elsewhere.

oṉṟ	]2.14]	>	*oṉṟu*	
'one'				12.140-3, 5.985-4
oṉṟ-um	'one and'			5.359-2
oṉṟ-kk	[2.14]	>	*oṉṟukku*	
'to one'				

{*iraṇṭ-*} 'two'

∞ *iru-*, ∞ *i:r*, ∞ *iraṇṭ-*, ~ *ireṇṭ-*

iru- occurs as adjective base, and the stem of DGN and it is in free variation with *iraṇt-* as adjective base.

iru-na:ḻi	'two na:ḻis'	8.750-18
iru-kay	'two hands'	12.139-20
iru-patu	'twenty'	7.793-15
iru-ka:l	'two times'	12.179-21

i:r occurs as adjective base before the words *aṭi* and *aṇay*.

i:r-aṭi	'two feet'	12.166-31
i:r-aṇay	'pairs'	5.726-4

iraṇṭ- occurs elsewhere and it is in free variation with *ireṇṭ-*.

iraṇṭ-kk	[2.14]	>	*iraṇṭukku*	
'for two'				12.165-12
iraṇṭ-in-a:l		'by two'		12.231-4
iraṇṭ-a:m cey		'second land'		8.452-3
iraṇṭ-a:yiram		'two thousands'		12.226-7
iraṇṭ+ma:kka:ṇi	[2.14]	>	*iraṇṭu-ma:kka:ṇi*	
'two ma:s and one ka:ṇi'				8.56-15

ireṇṭ-

ireṇṭ-# [2.14] > *ireṇṭu*
'two' 4.369–23

{*mu:nṟ-*} 'three'

∞ *mu:-*, ∞ *mu-*, ∞ *mu:-*, ∞ *mu:nṟ-*.

mu:- occurs before epicene plural suffix *-var* and *a:yiram*.

mu:-var 'three persons'

mu:+a:yiram (2.21) > *mu:va:yiram*
'three thousand' 8.52–3

mu- occurs as adjective base and it is in free variation with *mu:nṟ-*.

mu+ma: [2.2] > *mumma:*
'three ma:s' 5.699–3

mu+naḻi [2.2] > *munna:ḻi*
'three na:ḻis' 5 445–3

mu+patu [2.2] > *muppatu*
'thirty' 5.426–23

mu+kalam [2.2] > *mukkalam* 5.445–6

mu:- occurs as adjective base before *uḻakku* and *ve:li*.

mu:+uḻakku [2.21] > *mu:vuḻakku*
'three uḻakkus' 7.79–15

mu:+ve:li 'three ve:lis' 8.56–7

mu:nṟ-

mu:nṟ+kk [2.14] > *mu:nṟukku*
'to three' 12.152–6

mu:nr̲-kk	[2.14]	>	*mu:nr̲ukku*	
'for three'				7.769-14
mu:nr̲-ma:	[2.14]		*mu:nr̲u ma:*	
'three ma:s'				8.334-9

{*na:nk-*} 'four'

na:nk- occurs before *ellay.*

na:nk+ellay	'four boundaries'	5.726-5

na:l- occurs elsewhere.

na:l-	[2.14]	>	*na:lu*	
'four'				8.713-9
na:l-il	'in the four'			8.411-14
na:l-var	'four persons'			12.216-4
na:l+ko:l	[2.16]	>	*na:r̲ko:l*	
'four ko:ls'				4.309-3
na:l-a:m kan̲n̲a:r̲u			'fourth sluice'	4.371-5
na:l+na:l̲i	[2.10,11]	>	*na:na:l̲i*	
'four na:l̲is'				12.132-6
na:l+mar̲ay	[2.10]	>	*na:nmar̲ay*	
'four vedas'				4.426-2
na:l+nu:r̲u	[2.10,11]	>	*na:nu:r̲u*	
'four hundred'				7.29-4

{*aynt-*} 'five'

~ *ayñc-*, ∞ *aym-*, ∞ *ayñ-*, ~ *ay-*

aym- occurs as adjective base before consonant.

aym+kalan	'five kalans'	5.227-9
aym+palam	'five palams'	5.430-4

aym+kaḻañcu > *aymkaḻañcu*
'five kaḻañcus' 12.231-5

aym+ma: [2.11] > *ayma:*
'five ma:s' 7.768-13

ay- occurs as adjective base before vowel.

ay+a:yiram [2.15] > *ayya:yiram*
'five thousand' 8.714-22

ayñ- occurs before *nu:ṟu* and *na:ḻi.*

ayñ+na:ḻi [2.19] > *ayñña:ḻi*
'five na:ḻis' 8.427-9

ayñ+nu:ṟu [2.19] > *ayññu:ṟu*
'five hundred' 7.128-17, 8.93-5

ayñc- occurs elsewhere.

ayñc- [2.14] > *ayñcu*
'five' 7.818-24

ayñc-a:vatu 'fifth' 8.751-3

{*a:ṟ-*} 'six'

∞ *a:ṟ-*, ∞ *aṟ-*

aṟ- occurs before the numerals *patu* 'ten' and *nu:ṟu* 'hundred'.

aṟ+patu [2.14] > *aṟupatu*
'sixty' 12.153-55

aṟ+nu:ṟu [2.14] > *aṟunu:ṟu*
'six hundred' 4.429-4

a:ṟ- occurs elsewhere.

a:ṟ-in-a:l 'by six' 5.229-6
a:ṟ+aray 'six and a half' 6.512-4

a:ṟ + a:yiram	'six thousand'		8.716–45
a:ṟ + ma:	[2.14]	> *a:ṟuma:*	
	'six ma: of land'		12.172–15

{*e:ḻ-*} 'seven'

∞ *e:ḻ-*, ∞ *eḻu-*

eḻu- occurs before the numerals *patu* 'ten' and *nu:ṟu* 'hundred' and as adjective base.

eḻu+patu	'seventy'	8.393–4
eḻu+nu:ṟu	'seven hundred'	7.767–7
eḻu+kalam	'seven kalams'	8.170–10

e:ḻ- occurs elsewhere.

e:ḻ-a:m	'seventh'	8.452–6
e:ḻ-un-a:l	'by seven'	8.176–13
e:ḻ-um	'seven and'	8.327–8

{*eṭṭ-*} 'eight'

∞ *eṭṭ-*, ∞ *eṇ-*

eṇ- occurs as adjective base and it is in free variation with *eṭṭ-* before *ma:*.

eṇ + ve:li	'eight ve:lis'		12.253–4
eṇ+kalam	'eight kalams'		4.371–9
eṇ + na:ḻi	[2.19]	> *eṇṇa:ḻi*	
	'eight na:ḻis'		5.726–8
eṇ + ticay	[2.6]	> *eṇṭicay*	
	'eight directions'		5.459–3
eṇ+patu	'eighty'		12.215–4

eṇ+ma:	'eight ma:s of land'			12.173-9
eṇ+nu:ṟu	[2.9]	>	*eṇṇu:ṟu*	
'eight hundred'				8.247-26
eṇ+a:yiram	[2.15]	>	*eṇṇa:yiram*	
'eight thousand'				8.716-45

eṭṭ- occurs elsewhere.

eṭṭ-	[2.14]	>	*eṭṭu*	
'eight'				7.1039-10
eṭṭ-a:vatu	'eighth'			8.48-1
eṭṭ+ma:	[2.14]	>	*eṭṭu ma:*	
'eight ma:s of land'				12.172-16
eṭṭ+a·m	'eighth'			8.452-8

{*onpat-*} 'nine'

∞ *onpat-*, ∞ *toḷ-*

toḷ- occurs before *nu:ṟu* 'ten' and *a:yiram* 'hundred'.

toḷ+nu:ṟu	[2.17,19]	>	*toṇṇu:ṟu*	
'ninety'				7.94-3
toḷ+a:yiram			'nine hundred'	5.985-5

onpat- occurs elsewhere.

onpat-um	'nine and'			12.153-38
onpat+aray	'nine and a half'			12.245-4
onpat+ma:	[2.14]	>	*onpatuma:*	
'nine ma:s of land'				12.157-13

{*patt-*} 'ten'

∞ *patt-*, ∞ *patin-*, ∞ *pann-*, ~ *pan-*,
∞ *nu:ṟ-*, ∞ *patiṟṟ-*

patiṟṟ– occurs before *ve:li*

patiṟṟ–ve:li [2.14] > *patiṟṟu ve:li*
'ten ve:lis' 8.47–9

patin– occurs as adjective base before other nouns and numerals, one, three to eight and thousand and it is in free variation with *patt–* as adjective base.

patin + kalam 'ten kalams' 4.371–9

patin + onṟu 'eleven' 7.402–2

patin + mu:nṟu 'thirteen' 8.711–2

patin + na:lu [2.11] > *patina:lu*
'fourteen' 12.178–4

patin + ayñc [2.14] > *patinayñcu*
'fifteen' 8.56–15

patin + a:ṟ [2.14] > *patina:ṟu*
'sixteen' 12.215–2

patin + e:ḻ [2.14] > *patine:ḻu*
'seventeen' 4.434–4

patin + eṭṭ [2.14] > *patineṭṭu*
'eighteen' 6.35–12

patin + a:yiram 'ten thousand' 8.108–11

pann– occurs before the numeral two and it is in free variation with *pan–*.

pann + iraṇṭ [2.14] > *panniraṇṭu*
'twelve' 4.16–1

pan–

pan + iraṇṭ [2.14] > *paniraṇṭu*
'twelve' 4.860–3

nu:ṟ- occurs after *toḷ* 'nine'

toḷ + *nu:ṟ*	[2.17,19,14] >	*toṉṉu:ṟu*	
'ninety'			7.94–3

patt- occurs elsewhere.

patt-	[2.14] >	*pattu*	
'ten'			8.715–54
patt-il	'in ten'		7.818–24
patt + *aray*	'ten and a half'		4.422-5
patt + *ma:*	[2.14] >	*pattuma:*	
'ten *ma:*s of land'			8.377–7
patt + *teru*	[2.14] >	*pattuteru*	
'ten streets'			4.524-6
patt + *onpat*	[2.14] >	*pattonpatu*	
'nineteen'			12.209–1
eḻu + *patt* + *onpatu* 'seventy nine			8.251–4

{*nu:ṟ-*} 'hundred'

∞ *nu:ṟ-*, ∞ *nu:ṟṟ-*, ∞ *a:yiram*

nu:ṟṟ- occcurs as adjective base and before other numerals except thousand and before epicene plural suffix *-var* and case suffixes.

nu:ṟṟ + *ka:l*	[2.14] >	*nu:ṟṟuka:l*	
'hundred pillars'			8.333–6
nu:ṟṟ + *aympatu* 'one hundred and fifty'			12.222–21
			12.176–7
nu:ṟṟ + *eḻupatu* 'one hundred and seventy'			1.52-6

nu:ṟṟ + toṇṇu:ṟu [2.14] > *nu:ṟṟutoṇṇu:ṟu*
'one hundred and ninety' 8.55-8

nu:ṟṟ-var [2.14] > *nu:ṟṟuvar*
'hundred persons' 8.55-2

nu:ṟṟ-in-a:l 'by hundred' 12.222-14

nu:ṟṟ-kk [2.14] > *nu:ṟṟukku*
'to hundred' 12.222-7

a:yiram occurs after *toḷ-*

toḷ-a:yiram 'nine hundred' 5.985-5

nu:ṟ- occurs elsewhere.

nu:ṟ- [2.14] > *nu:ṟu* 12.171-14

nu:ṟ-um 'one hundred and' 12.151-8

nu:ṟ-a:yiram 'one lakh' 4.521-12

{*a:yiram-*} 'thousand'

∞ *a:yiram-*, ∞ *a:yiratt-*

a:yiram- occurs befoɹe pause and conjunctive *-um*.

a:yiram- # > *a:yiram*
'thousand' 8.717-16

a:yiram-um 'thousand and' 7.128-17

a:yiratt- occurs elsewhere.

a:yiratt+mu:nṟ [2.14] > *a:yirattumu:nṟu*
'one thousand and three' 8.713-27

a:yiratt+orunu:ṟṟ+eḻupatt+iraṇṭu
'one thousand and one hundred and seventy two' 1.178-1

a:yiratt-ayññu:ṟu 'one thousand and five hundred' 7.769-13

a:yiratt-na:nu:ṟu [2.14] > *a:yirattu-na:nu:ṟu* 'one thousand and four hundred' 8.54-2

{*a:ṇṭ-*} 'year'

∞ *a:ṇṭ-*, ~ *ya:ṇṭ-* ∞ *a:ṭṭay-*

a:ṭṭay- occurs as adjective form and before the dative case *-kk* and it is in free variation with *a:ṇṭ-* before *-kk*.

a:ṭṭay-policay 'annual tax' 12.244-3

a:ṭṭay-tiruna:ḷ 'annual festival' 7.1039-19

a:ṭṭay-kk [2.14] > *a:ṭṭaykku* 'to a year' 8.53-7

a:ṇṭ- occurs elsewhere.

a:ṇṭ- [2.14] > *a:ṇṭu* 'year' 5.299-6

a:ṇṭ-kk [2.14] > *a:ṇṭukku* 'to a year' 4.371-9

a:ṇṭ-to:ṟum [2.14] > *a:ṇṭuto:ṟum* 'every year' 4.369-17

a:ṇṭ+mutal [2.14] > *a:ṇṭumutal* 'from a year' 12.172-22

ya:ṇṭ-

ya:ṇṭ- [2.14] > *ya:ṇṭu* 'year' 8.85-1

{*na:ḷ-*} 'day'

∞ *na:ḷ-*, ∞ *na:ḷay-*

na:ḷay– occurs before dative *-kk.*

na:ḷay–kk [2.14] > *na:ḷaykku*
'to a day' 12.135-5

na:ḷ– occurs elsewhere.

na:ḷ + to:ṟum 'daily' 4.427–3

na:ḷ + mutal 'from that day' 12.172–6

{*aḻak–*} 'beauty'

∞ *aḻak–*, ∞ *aḻakiya–*

aḻakiya– occurs before another noun as an adjective.

aḻakiya-tiruva:naykka:vuṭayya:r
'beautiful Tiruva:naykka:vuṭayya:r' 12.245–4

aḻakiya–co:ḻanallu:r 'beautiful Co:ḻa-nallu:r' 12.220-5

aḻak– occurs elsewhere.

aḻak– [2.14] > *aḻaku*
'beauty' 4.427–7

{*temk–*} 'coconut'

∞ *temk–*, ∞ *te:m–*

te:m– occurs before *ka:y.*

te:m–ka:y 'coconut' 5.760–2

temk– occurs elsewhere.

temk– [2.14] > *temku*
'coconut tree' 4.512–6

{*atika:ram*} 'power'

∞ *atika:r–*, ∞ *atika:ram*

atika:r- occurs before common human suffix.

atika:r-i	'official'	7.109-12

atika:ram occurs elsewhere.

atika:ram	'power'	4.442-6

{*viya:pa:ram*} 'business'

∞ *viya:pa:r-*, ∞ *viya:pa:ram*

viya:pa:r- occurs before common human suffix.

viya:pa:r-i	'merchant'	4.551-9

viya:pa:ram occurs elsehcre.

viya:pa:ram	'business'	

{*karmam*} 'action'

∞ *kanm-* ∞ *karmam-*

kanm- occurs before common human suffix.

kanm-i	'official'	12.253-16

karmam occurs elsewhere and it is in free variation with *karumam*

karumam	'action'	8.750-1
karma+tiṭṭu	'an order for jobs'	8.706-5

{*turo:kam*} 'treachery'

∞ *turo:k-*, ∞ *turo:kam*

turo:k- occurs before common human suffix.

turo:k-i	'treacherer'	7.769-20

turo:kam occurs elsewhere.

turo:kam	'treachery	

{*tavam*} 'penance'

∞ *tavac-*, ∞ *tavam-*

∞ *tavac-* occurs before common human suffix.

tavac-i	'saint'	8.166-14

tavam occurs elsewhere.

tavam	'penance'	12.139-6

LIST OF NOUNS

akarappaṟṟu	'land gifted to brahmins'	8.49-2
akitam	'evil, error'	7.109-33
amka:ṭipa:ṭṭam	'tax on bazaar, shop etc'	7.916-7
accu	'a coin current in this age'	7.749-4
accuttaṟi	'tax payable on looms'	12.302-11
acal	'capital	8.715-3
aṭukkaḷappuṟam	'kitchen'	5.435-7
aṭay	'leaf for food'	4.229-13
aṭayamutu	'pa:n supa:ri'	4.229-1
aṭayo:lay	'a lip for pledge'	8.251-21
aṭaykka:y	'pa:n supa:ri'	4.521-17
aṇṇa:ḷvi	'elder (brother or cousin)'	8.436-3
attana:ḷ	'13th naksatra'	5.433-6
attaca:mam	'mid night'	5.435-6
attam	'way'	4.511-5
attittu:mpu	'channel for irrigation'	7.29-3
antaṇan	'brahmin'	7.118-4
antara:yam	'internal revenue of a temple	8.56-3
anti	'evening'	5.445-5
appam	'thin cake in a round shape'	12.152-6

aparapakṣam	'the later half of the lunar month'	5.480-3
apa:vam	'non-existence, negation'	8.707-22
abiṣe:kam	"bathing of an idol with water'	12.145-3
amsam	'part, portion'	7.767-3
ampalam	'open space for the use of public'	7.759-2
amarkkaḷam	'battle field'	5.459-7
amutu	'nector'	5.760-1
arakku	'sealing wax'	8.77-2
aracu	'kingdom'	12.206-11
araṇ	'fortress'	4.369-2
arici	'rice'	5.445-6
aray	'half'	5.234-4
araymaṇay	'palace of the king'	4.434-5
alkul	'waist'	4.426-1
aval	'rice obtained from fixed paddy by pestling'	4.511-3
avani	'world'	12.207-5
aviṭṭam	'name of a star'	12.213-2
anucayam	'repentance'	7.759-1
anusa:ram	'confirm'	8.591-18
anupo:kam	'enjoyment'	12.245-43
a:ṭu	'sheep'	7.93-4
a:ṭi	'a month'	7.401-4
a:ṇay	'command'	7.444-5

a:tti	'a tree'	8.178–20
a:ti	'old'	7.1039–23
a:dityavar	'sun'	7.148–7
a:paraṇam	'ornament'	4.423–6
a:maṇakku	'caster plant'	4.369–18
a:yam	'revenue, tax'	8.110–8
a:ram	'ornament'	12.181–7
a:vaṇi	'a month'	8.211–6
a:ra:dhanam	'worship'	7.494–10
a:viray	'a tree'	8.166–28
a:ḷ	'person, worker'	8.327–7
a:ṟu	'river'	4.511–3
a:ni	'a month'	5.287–2
a:nay	'elephant'	12.235–3
ikal	'enmity'	4.620–2
iṣapam	'bull'	8.104–3
iñci	'fort'	4.369–10
iṭam	'place'	8.172–17
iṭay	'weight'	8.431–8
ira:	'night'	7.767–10
ira:cakaram	'king's palace'	7.106–29
ira:ci	'sign of the zodiac'	8.438–17
ire:vati	'a star'	8.93–1
ilakkay	'monthly wages for clothing'	12.206–17
iluppay	'a tree'	7.769–10

iḷani:r	'tender coconut'	12.201-5
iṟay	'tax on land'	5.999–7
iṟayili	'tax free land'	8.55-12
iṟaymuṟaymaytiṭṭu	'documents given to the assembly'	12.222-21
inavari	'poll tax'	8.177–21
ukavay	'a tax'	8.403–2
ucci	'mid-day'	8.767–10
uṭal	'money, capital'	12.230–9
uṭanva:ram	'gross produce'	8.251-37
uṇo:pa:ti	'a tax'	8.251–42
uttiram	'a star'	5.426-7
uttira:ṭam	'a star'	12.153–5
utte:cam	'intention'	4.511–5
utakam	'pouring of water into the hand of recipient of a gift when it is handed over to him'	8.693-48
udayam	'appearing'	4.504-12
uppu	'salt'	12.244–4
upaka:ri	'benefactor'	12.158-2
upayyam	'gift to a temple or monastery'	5.299–7
upa:ti	'hindrance'	8.212–8
ural	'mortar'	4.369–13
uri	'a measure'	5.482-4
uro:hiṇi	'a star'	8.300-4
ulaku	'world'	8.595–5

ulakkaṭappu	'a tax'	7.820-7
uḻakku	'a measure'	8.346-6
uvaccu	'drum'	5.283-6
uṭkiṭay	'subordinate hamlet in a village'	8.50-6
uṭpaṭayvi:ṭu	'encampment'	4.524-8
uḷḷu:r	'interior of a village'	8.51-3
uṟcavam	'festival'	8.453-4
uṟavu	'relationship'	7.1039-13
u:tiyam	'income'	8.177-19
u:r	'village'	5.244-5
u:ruṇi	'public drinking water tank'	8.212-4
u:ḻi	'very long time'	5.459-13
ecco:ṟu	'a village cess'	8.403-2
eṭuttaḷavu	'a village cess'	7.820-7
eṭay	'weight'	8.100-2
eṇṇay	'oil'	5.425-15
ellay	'border'	8.717-11
eḷḷu	'sesame'	8.411-14
e:ka:daši	'a thithi'	12.189-2
e:ttam	'picottah'	12.166-14
e:ri	'lake'	7.457-28, 4.522-6
e:riva:y	'land adjoining to the outlet from a tank'	7.456-5
eḻila:ram	'beautiful ornament'	5.459-9
e:ntal	'wide, shall pool'	5.125-4

ayppaci	'a month'	8.427-2
oṭṭu	'agreement'	8.47-5
oṭukku	'receipt given by the government'	8.195-25
oppam	'signature'	4.434-7
ol̤ukku	'water course'	8.245-14
ol̤uku	'land record containing particulars as the ownership'	12.533-17
ol̤ukay	'path'	8.192-5
ol̤umkay	'path'	4.511-3
oḷi	'light'	5.459-2
oṟṟi	'mortgage with possessions	8.715-65
opa:ti	'tax'	7.769-17
orupu:	'crop of wet cultivation'	4.422-4
o:ṭay	'channel, land irrigated by water course'	12.157-4
o:lay	'letter or order from the king or authority'	5.411-25
kamka:ṇi	'supervision'	7.1039-28
kamkay	'Ganges'	12.141-8
kacay	'a bird' (?)	5.459-7
kaṭṭaḷay	'endowment for some special service in a temple'	12.233-7
kaṭṭaṇam	'fees, dues'	7.1039-20
kaṭṭil	'cot'	5.511-4

kaṭay	'the outer corner of the eye'	4.423-9
kaṭayi:ṭu	'final order'	7.1039-21
kaṭaykku:ṭṭu	'tax orders for management'	7.793-21
kaṭayppaṭṭa:ḷam	'determination'	8.716-25
kaṭay	'shop'	8.712-12
kaṭayppo:kku	'flood gate of a tank'	4.550-12
kaṭumay	'tax, assessment'	12.171-12
kaṭan	'duty'	8.345-6
kaṭal	'sea'	4.228-7
kaṇṭam	'a portion of land'	8.52-2
kaṇṇa:ṟu	'irrigation water course leading to a paddy field as a stream issuing from a sluice, a division of wet lands'	5.411-20
kaṇme:ḷar	'smiths'	8.192-5
kaṇakku	'account'	8.251-11
kaṇakkappe:ṟu	'tax payable to the village accountant'	8.751-5
kaṭṭaḷay	'fetters'	8.591-9
katir	'spear of grass'	5.411-20
kamuku	'areca palm'	4.423-4
kayal	'fish'	5.459-3
karkkaṭaka ña:yaṟu	'a zodiac'	5.760-1
karma tiṭṭu	'an order for jobs'	8.706-5

karaṇattaːn	'accountant, member of the village assembly'	8.713–62
karam	'land'	5.459–15
karumkali	'perturbation'	4.426–1
karuṇay	'grace, mercy'	8.411–14
karuttu	'opinion'	8.716–19
karumpu	'sugarcane'	4.369–17
karumam	'action'	8.750–1
karumukil	'black cloud'	5.459–10
karuvulaːvari	'fee for the watch of the treasury'	7.109–19
karay	'tank'	7.118–2
karaynilam	'land subject to periodical redistribution amongst cultivators'	8.537–3
karayppuñcey	'a dry cultivated land'	4.423–4
kal	'stone'	12.215–5
kalveṭṭu	'inscription'	12.170–1
kallan	'a scale used for measuring the lands'	7.128–13
kalam	'a measure of capacity'	5.243–11
kalacappaːnay	'small pot'	12.145–3
kali	'poverty'	1.236–4
kalay	'art'	5.459–14
kaliyaːṇam	'marriage'	8.300–6
kavari	'yolk tail fan used for idol and great persons'	5.459–15
kavin	'beauty'	5.459–8

kal̤añci	'gold coin'	5.234-4
kal̤ani	'paddy field'	7.49-17
kal̤i	'garden'	5.435-4
kal̤uttu	'neck'	5.459-2
kaḷam	'open space'	4.619-4
kaḷari	'saline soil'	12.153-57
kaḷar	'saline soil'	5.411-20
kaḷiṟu	'elephant'	5.459-10
kaṟpu:ram	'common camphor'	4.814-4
kaṟṟay	'bundle of straw'	7.1039-20
kaṟi	'vegetables raw or boiled'	8.56-6
kaṟiyamutu	'vegetable used in temples'	12.191-2
kaṉṟu	'calf'	4.872-8
ka:kam	'crow'	5.459-7
ka:cu	'coin'	5.474-21
ka:cupe:ṟu	'a tax'	8.211-6
ka:copa:ti	'tax paid by cash'	8.716-44
kanna:riṟay	'tax payable by braziers'	7.916-7
kannina:yiṟu	'virgo–sign of the zodiac'	8.196-2
kanakam	'gold'	5.459-15
kanakattulay	'sealed gold'	4.620-6
kanavaray	'mountain'	6.459-3
kanavu	'dream'	8.452-13
ka:ca:yam	'tax payable in money'	4.434-3
ka:ṭu	'forest'	5.411-20

ka:ṭuveṭṭi	'a title for Pallavas'	5.878–8
kaṇ	'eye'	5.459–13
ka:ṇam	'gold'	4.422–6
ka:ṇi	'a land containing 100 kuḻis'	12.215–4
ka:ṇiya:ṭci	'hereditary right to land'	7.759–2
ka:ṇikkay	'voluntary offering to a temple'	8.99–4
ka:tal	'love'	5.459–16
ka:ppu	'an ornament	8.172-6
ka:r	'cloud, paddy harvested in rainy season'	8.591-13
ka:r	'black'	4.426-1
ka:rttikay	'a month'	8.181–2
ka:raṇavar	'accountant'	5.287–4
ka:raṇmay	'cultivation right'	8.452–14
ka:ra:mpacu	'cow with black tongue and nipple'	5.258–3
ka:riyam	'action, deed'	5.425–10
ka:riyakkartta:	'agent'	7.793–19
ka:riyava:ra:ṭṭci	'cess paid for superintendance of transaction'	8.403–2
ka:l	'quarter'	8.166–30
ka:l	'water course'	4.369–8
ka:l	'leg'	4.228–8
ka:lay	'morning'	12.135–2

ka:val	'tax probably payable to the police'	8.51-5
ka:vaṭay	'tax on garden'	7.916-7
ka:vuṇam	'a place for giving water'	7.49-18
ka:ḷikaṇattuveḷḷa:ḷar	'a committee in the temple of ka:ḷi'	5.411-8
ka:ṟay	'an ornament'	12.231-6
ka:n	'forest'	4.618-1
kiṭamku	'most, pit'	8.212-4
kiṭa:y	'goat'	12.212-2
kiṇaṟu	'well'	8-212-4
kiramavittan	'ancient brahmin title as one skilled in karma method of reciting the Vedas'	7.947-5
kireyam	'selling'	8 711-36
kira:mam	'village'	12.135-4
kiḻikay	'cloth'	7.1045-16
kiḻamay	'day'	8.94-2
kiḻavan	'chief, owner'	12.210-7
kiḷikay	'a coin'	8.438-13
ki:ḻ	'lowest, last'	8.50-9
ki:rtti	'wealth'	12.234-1
kuccarar	'tenants of Gujarat'	5.459-4
kucci	'small house or husa grass'	5.226-14
kucam	'potter caste'	8.79-5

kuṭam	'pot'	5.629-4
kuṭi	'tenants, lineage people'	7.402-15, 8.714-17
kuṭiyiluḷḷa:r	'tenants'	7.768-18
kuṭiyiruppu	'living or residing place'	8.716-21
kuṭiyila:r	'people belong to a lineage'	5.648-11
kuṭikkaṭayiṭu	'final endowment'	8.251-31
kuṭini:mka:tevo: ta:nam	'endowment to a temple, of lands already in the occupation of cultivating tenants'	8.244-8
kuṭini:mka:nanta-vanam	'the garden with servants to take care of it'	5.251-18
kuṭippaṟṟu	'the common land for the villagers'	8.171-16
kuṭippaṟṟu u:r	'group of villages'	8.171-22
kuṭimay	'all the taxes except land revenue'	5.459-21
kuṭay	'umbrella'	4.619-1
kuṭil	'land'	7.76-7
kuṇṭikay	'ascetics pitcher'	7.76-7
kuttalarici	'husking rice'	7.118-11
kuttuviḷakku	'standing brass lamp'	8.111-2
kutiram	'35 kaḻañcu of camphor'	4.426-2
kutiray	'horse'	7.118-10
kutiraycetti	'merchants who sell horses'	4.514-3
kumpaña:yiṟu	'aquarius constellation of the zodiac'	12.132-1

kura:lpacu	'cow'	8.90-8
kuru	'priest'	12.222-4
kuruti	'blood'	4.228-1
kulay	'bunch'	4.433-6
kuvay	'heap, collection'	5.459-8
kuḻal	'flute'	4.521-10
kuḻi	'a measurement of capacity'	7.104-5
kuḷam	'pond'	5.125-4
kuḷirpoḻil	'garden'	5.456-12
kuṟṟam	'fault, error'	7.401-28
kuṟuṇi	'a measure of capacity'	4.852-7
kuṟuvay	'a dark species of paddy sown in Vaikāsi'	5.411-10
kuṟay	'deficiency, balance'	12.136-7, 8.591-14
kuṟayvari	'tax in balance'	8.247-26
kunṟam	'hilly tract'	5.443-8
ku:ccam	'delicacy, shyness'	7.118-5
ku:ṭṭam	'assembly'	7.118-6
ku:ṭṭu	'the money gathered for some assistance in necessity'	8.251-3
ku:ṭṭapperumakkaḷ	'members of the assembly'	6.54-1
ku:ṭam	'hall'	8.353-3
ku:ttan	'a title given to the actors'	5.426-39
ku:ray	'sloping roof'	7.1039-20

ku:li	'wage'	5.627–3
ke:ḻvaraku	'ragi'	8.171–19
ke:ḷvimutali	'officer of the king's household'	12.235–11
kay	'hand, trunk of an elephant'	12.209–4, 12.139–20
kayccelavu	'personal expenses'	8.708–40
kaytiṭṭu	'tax, agreement'	8.403–2
kaymmaṇi	'bell'	5.726–4
kayyiṭu	'order, document'	4.434–5
kayvilay	'current price'	8.251–8
kaykko:ḷan	'person belonging to a particular caste'	12.145–2
kayyeḻuttu	'signature'	7.104–3
kayyo:lay	'signature, order written in hand'	7.109–25
kaykka:ṇi	'tax'	5.411–21
kaycca:ttu	'receipt for the land tax'	8.251–31
kokkuva:y	'an ornament'	8.103–2
komkaṇar	'inhabitants of konkaṇam'	5 459–4
komkay	'breast'	4.518–4
koṭṭaka:ram	'granary'	4.435–4
koṭṭay	'nuts'	8.251–7
koṭi	'flag'	12.231–5
koṭi	'creaper'	4.423–4
kottu	'servants in a temple'	6.433–6
kol	'a tax'	8.79–5

kollay	'garden, backyard'	7.45-20
koḷkalam	'a vessel'	12.166-15
koḷuñci	'a kind of plant'	8.166-23
koḻuntu	'tender twig'	4.369-18
koṟṟu	'food given to servants in temple'	12.151-7
ko:	'king, cow'	7.402-1, 8.102-4
ko:calar	'inhabitants of Hoysala'	5.448-4
ko:ṭṭam	'division'	7.402-4
ko:ṭṭam	'temple'	12.162-12
ko:ṭu	'horn'	4.620-2
ko:ṭay	'summer'	8.411-3
ko:puram	'tower'	4.420-5
ko:maḷam	'ruby'	8.103-2
ko:yil	'temple'	6.53-2
ko:vil	'temple'	12.153-54
ko:l	'a measure of capacity'	7.49-9
ko:n	'herds man'	5.747-7
cakkaravartti	'Emperor'	8.166-34
cakaraya:ṇṭu	'Salivahana era'	8.514-1
camku	'conch'	8.50-6
cantam	'a tax'	7.55-6
caṭṭi	'earthern vessel'	5.226-14
caṭṭuvam	'ladle'	8.98-5
caṭa:ḷappe:ṟu	'a tax collected evidently from chandala'	5.411-21
caṇṭay	'a musical instrument'	5.726-4

cattam	'wage'	8.251-19
cattiyam	'oath'	12.141-14
cattiram	'square'	12.154-4
catayam	'26th naksatra'	5.699-1
catiram	'a land in the square shape'	8.715-37
catukkam	'a square land'	12.141-9
caturtthiši	'fourth thithi'	5.650-1
caturam	'square land'	5.411-20
cantanam	'sandal paste'	4.521-19
canta:natta:r	'the member of a lineage'	5.535-11
canti	'puja done in the evening and morning at the temple'	12.201-4
cantiya:ti:pam	'twilight'	5.247-7
cantiran	'moon'	7.148-7
cattami	'name of a thithi'	8.171-2
capay	'assembly'	12.204-2
campaḷam	'tax'	4.434-3
cammatam	'agreement'	8.715-72
camayyam	'religion'	6.47-21
caruvama:niyam	'rent free grants'	8.210-6
carakku	'things'	8.712-22
caritalay	'slope'	12.175-17
caruvarici	'rice'	7.716-11
cannaṭay	'shutter'	8.716-34

cannati	'presence of deity'	8.497–15
ca:karam	'ocean'	5.243–1
ca:ṭṭuvari	'tax for grazing ground in the villages'	5.411–21
ca:ṇko:l	'measure of capacity, nine inches'	7.947–2
ca:tanam	'means, instruments'	7.754–2
ca:ti	'caste'	7.118–4
ca:tericu	'the land in which the crops are spoiled'	5.70–3
ca:ntu	'sandal paste'	5.283–3
ca:maray	'hair of the yak'	4.449–5
ca:mam	'midnight'	5.445–6
ca:muta:yañ ceyva:r	'members of the managing committee of a temple'	8.48–1
ca:muta:yanilay-ka:ṇia:ṭci	'hereditary right'	8.759–7
ca:ttupaṭi	'decoration to the images of the deities in the temple'	8.403–4
ca:ttuppaṇi	,,	4.483–8
ca:raṭay	'name of a tax'	4.369–14
ca:rikayko:ṭṭay	'a place where the taxes paid'	6.43–2
ca:laykkiṇaṟu	'well on the way'	7.48–5
ca:vi	'withered crop; blighted empty grain'	8.170–11

ca:nṟa:ṭṭi	'name of a measure of capacity (vessel)'	4.557-6
ca:nṟuvari	'tax payable in the king's court for witnesses'	8.166-28
ca:nattirup-putiyitu	'the paddy newly harvested'	5.445-8
cikkuḻi	'probably lands belonging to the temple'	12.168-14
cikaram	'summit'	5.459-3
cikay	'interest on money'	8.591-18
cimkañа:yaru	'leo, the 5th sign of the zodiac'	8.172-2
cimka:canam	'throne supported by carved lions'	5.459-14
cittar	'mystics who have acquired the aṣṭa-ma:citti'	4.426-12
cittiray	'a Tamil month'	12.202-19
cittirayna:ḷ	'a naksatra'	4.511-2
cilvari	'minor tax'	8.171-15
cila	'few, small'	8.714-27
cilanti	'a variety of precious stone'	8.103-2
cila:le:kay	'inscription on the stone'	7.855-5
cilay	'bow'	5.459-3
cilay	'statue'	5.283-8
civakkoḻuntu	'name of a measure of capacity'	8.169-6

civara:ttiri	'a popular religious observance in honour of Siva'	5.445–6
civikay	'palanquin'	7.47–5
ciṟappu	'pre–eminence'	4.426–3
ciṟaku	'side of a street'	12 208–2
ciṟumuṟi	'written note'	8.359–1
ciṟay	'prison'	8.591–9
cinnam	'a small coin, sign'	8.90–7
cinam	'anger'	5.459–9
cinay	'pregnancy'	4.361–3
ci:ka:riyam	'members of the managing committee of temple'	5.299–11
ci:pa:tam	'exalted personage'	8.714–89
ci:ya:ccinay	'the seal of the king with lion engraved on it'	12.236–5
ci:r	'prosperity, superiority'	4.228–1
ci:rakam	'cumin'	4.426–8
ci:ripaṇṭa:ram	'temple treasury'	8.440–7
ci:rima:yecurar	'the officials in temple'	8.201–3
ci:vanam	'living'	5.653–5
ci:vitam	'livelihood'	8.470–2
cukam	'happy, pleasure'	5.258–4
cuṭṭi	'an ornament'	8.77–2
cuṭuka:ṭu	'burning ground'	8.166–29
cumattappira:tti	'all the properties'	8.177–33
curapi	'white cow'	12.232–1

cuvantiram	'liberty'	8.438–16
cuṟṟa:yakka:cu	'a tax'	12.221–1
cu:lakka:l	'a measure of capacity'	5.227–10
cu:lavari	'tax payable for the upkeep probably in Siva temple'	7.444–3
cu:ḻve:ḻam	'the elephant whose face is covered with ornaments'	5.459–10
cu:ḷay	'furnace'	12.210–3
cu:ṟṟi a:ṭu	'the sheep with a trident which belongs to Siva temple'	12.260–4
cekka:yam	'tax on oilpress'	8.245–14
cekkiṟay	' do. '	7.1023–5
cemkaḻuni:r	'Indian water lilly'	8.48–2
cemkanṟu	'young calf or red calf'	8.73–4
cemko:l	'sceptre, a symbol of sovereignty'	4.426–1
ceṭṭi	'merchants'	12.202–13
ceṇṭuveḷi	'open place adjacent to a palace'	12.154–4
cettal	'husk, empty grain'	5.227–10
cettalay	'dry land'	8.251–42
ceppuppa:nay	'copper-pot'	12.150–9
cempa:ti	'equal half'	8.501–7
cempu	'copper'	8.172–25
cempon	'pure gold'	5.459–8

cemmaṇṭaykkuṟay	'the vessel in which food offering to deities'	5.234-3
cematti	'treasury'	12.254-23
cey	'land'	12.254-12
ceru	'war'	5 459-5
celka:l	'channel'	4.523-5
celvam	'wealth'	5.459-14
celavu	'expense'	8.715-73
celavo:lay	'the account for expense'	12.179-26
celavukkalla:la:pon	'gold coin current in that age'	8.94-3
cevva:ṭu	'sheep'	5.648-9
cevva:y	'Tuesday'	12.136-1
cevay	'a straight way'	4.511-5
ceviṭu	'a small grain measure'	5.445-5
ceṟu	'field'	12.141-9
cenni	'head'	8.750-1
cenniramañci	'public work of veṭṭi on the drinking water channel'	7.947-4
cenam	'people'	5.749-6
ce:rvay	'the addition land'	12.175-20
ce:rvayppittaḷay	'alloyed copper metal'	8 431-7
ce:ri	'small village'	4.369-2
ce:nay	'army'	4.619-4
ce:nayyamka:ṭi kaḷḷe:rkkaṭamay	'a tax on the merchants who follow the army'	7 109-18

cayva:ca:riyan	'the chief priests in a temple'	12.136-4
co:ti	'name of a naksatra'	8.192-2
co:lay	'garden'	8.177-8
co:ṟu	'boiled rice'	8.750-10
takar	'ram or sheep'	5.648-14
tamkay	'sister'	8.497-11
tamakkay	'elder sister'	12.155-3
taṭṭa:ḷipa:ṭṭam	'a tax on various musical instruments'	8.451-6
taṭṭi	'plate'	8.78-2
taṭṭoli	'a tax'	7.1023-5
taṭi	'a portion of cultivable land'	8.170-15
taṇṭattalayvar	'commander of an army'	5.459-7
taṇṭam	'tax for penalty'	12.254-41
taṇṭal	'prison'	12.225-4
taṇṭal ilakkay	'residence for tax collectors for halt during their stay in village'	7.793-21
taṇṭalay	'grove'	4.618-1
taṇṭu	'weapon of God Vishnu'	6.35-19
taṇṇi:r	'water'	7.49-4
taṇṇi:rmutuvaṭṭil	'a vessel used to eat or drink'	8.98-5
tattay	'sister'	8.708-25
tattukkay	'adopted son'	8.120-3
tantay	'father'	5.244-13

tanuna:yaṟu	'sagittarius in the Zodiac'	8.173-1
tappu	'errors'	7.118-11
tayir	'curd'	12.244-4
tayiramutu	'offering of curd as given to idols, devotees etc.'	12.212-3
trayo:teci	'name of a thithi'	8.693-3
tanmam	'virtuous deed'	6.444-7
tarmam	' do. '	7.402-4
tarakka:l	'a measurement'	8.171-18
taraku	'brokerage, broker'	12.134-6, 8.251-6
tarappaṭi	'fitness'	12.149-10
taram	' do. '	8.47-6
taramili	'unclassified land'	8.194-22
taraviṭu	'order, instruction'	7.1039-18
taricu	'land lying waste'	8.951-3
taray	'ground'	12.151-4
talay	'head'	7.118-4
talayyappu	'name of a tax'	8.403-3
talaykka:veri	'source of kāveri'	8.81-1
talayma:ṟu	'substitute'	12.154-10
talayvari	'pull-tax'	8.177-21
taḷi	'temple'	7.109-6
taḷikay	'book stand'	4.427-3
taḷiyila:r	'dancing girls attached to a temple'	8.169-2
taṟkuṟi	'illiterate person'	5.423-19
taṟi	'loom'	8.245-12

tanmata:napira-ma:ṇam	'the document for the gift of charity'	5.699-2
taniya:ḷ	'supervisor'	8.88-5
tanikka:lam	'horn or trident'	12.229-6
tanicu	'debt'	12.186-5
taniviniyo:kam	'a tax'	8.177-22
tanuna:yaṟu	'sagittarius of the zodiac'	8.177-22
ta:mkaḷ	'pond'	7.818-20
ta:param	'pillar'	7.401-37
ta:mam	'garland'	8.440-7
ta:maram	'copper'	7.55-10
ta:y	'mother'	12.245-50
ta:yata:na:ti	'right for property and gifts of charity'	8.537-10
ta:r	'garland'	4.426-3
ta:vaḷa	'white'	12.236-3
ta:ḷamuṟi	'document'	12.206-14
ta:ṟkoltaray	'land inside a tank used for dry cultivation'	8.693-23
ta:nam	'gift of charity'	5.459-7
tikku	'direction'	12.224-6
tikiri	'wheel'	5.459-2
timkaḷ	'Monday'	5.247-3
ticay	'direction'	12.236-6
tiṭṭu	'clip, document, raising ground'	5.283-1
tiṭar	'rubbish heap'	5.125-4

tiṭal	'open space'	8.179-6
tiṇ	'strong'	5.459-6
timilay	'a kind of drum'	5.726-4
tiyati	'date'	8.708-23
tiritiyay	'the third thithi'	12.234-2
tirapputiru-nantavanam	'park'	12.171-7
tiraviyam	'substance'	
tiraḷpavaḷam	'round red coral'	8.103-2
tiriyo:dasi	'the 13th thithi'	12.140-1
tiru	'wealth, beauty'	5.459-14
tiruvay	'Goddess of wealth'	4.620-5
tirumun	'great person'	4.426-8
tiruamutu	'food offering mainly of rice to a deity'	12.191-2
tiruvaruḷ	'divine grace'	6.63-2
tiru o:ṭay	'an ornament used in the temple'	4.433-7
tirukka:ṟcari	'an ornament'	12.181-8
tirukkay	'the seal of the temple'	12.151-10
tiruccinnam	'a kind of trumpet'	12.231-4
tiruttu	'cultivated wet land'	4.511-3
tiruna:mam	'sacred name of the deity'	27.818-15
tiruna:ḷ	'festival'	7.1039-19

tiruppaḷḷiyeḻucci	'poem sung for waking up the deities'	12.132-5
tirumakaḷ	'Goddess of wealth'	8.77-1
tirumañcanam	'bath of an idol'	5.653-4
tirumukam	'royal order'	7.768-9
tirume:ni	'image of a deity'	8.759-1
tiruya:yanam	'year'	5.227-7
tirueḻuccu	'a tax'	8.403-2
tiray	'foam'	5.459-13
tiṟappu	'tax on lands'	12.202-12
tiṟal	'courageous'	12.236-7
tiṟay	'tribute'	5.459-6
tinakaran	'sun'	5.459-14
tinay	'millet'	8.177-27
ti:	'fire'	8.759-1
ti:pam	'lamp'	5.423-13
ti:may	'sinful deed'	5.283-6
ti:rttham	'sacred water'	7.793-10
tukay	'amount'	8.251-21
tuṭar	'chain'	12.150-8
tuṇṭam	'a small plot of field'	8.55-6
tuṇay	'help, company'	5.459-5
turavu	'large well for irrigation purposes'	8.327-10
tulyam	'purity'	4.369-23
tula:na:yaṟu	'libra in the Zodiac'	8.431-2
tula:pa:ram	'tula:param'	7.793-21

tulukkar	'Muslims'	8.247–17
tulay	'well-sweep'	8.709-67
tulay	'Gold'	4.620–3
tuva:dasi	'the 12th day of the lunar fortnight'	5.653–2
turkay	'Goddess Durga'	7.767-6
turay	'ghat'	8.403-2
tu:ṇi	'a measurement'	8.56–1
tu:pam	'a vessel to show fragrant smoke before an idol'	12.50-8
tu:pamaṇi	'the inner part of the hand bell'	12.150-6
temku	'coconut tree'	4.426-9
teṇṭam	'punishment'	8.591-16
temmuracu	'the drum'	5.459-3
teyvam	'God'	12.236-6
teruvu	'street'	8.177-18
telimku	'a country'	4.426-2
teṇtirai	'the white wave'	5.459-2
terku	'south'	4.353-7
terru	'hedge of thorns protecting a passage'	8.177–18
te:mka:y	'coconut'	4.426–9
te:cam	'country'	8.750–2
te:ca:ntiri	'foreigners'	8.470–4
te:r	'chariot'	4.426–1
te:vakanmi	'temple officials'	4.433–9

te:vay	'a tax'	12.251-4
tay	'name of a Tamil month'	12.211-1
tayccu	'a tax payable by the carpenters'	8.79-5
tomkal	'garland'	5.459-12
toṭi	'armlet'	5.459-5
toṇṭu	'service'	12.181-7
toṇṭay	'a garland made of toṇṭai flowers'	4.624-3
toṇṇu:ṛu	'ninety'	7.94-3
to:ṭṭam	'garden'	8.210-5
to:ṇi	'boat'	8.405-3
to:ppu	'garden'	12.206-18
to:l	'skin'	8 79-5
to:ḷ	'shoulder'	5.459-5
nakaram	'city, town'	4.350-2
namkay	'young lady'	4.524-10
nakṣatram	'star'	7.55-8
naṭam	'dance'	4.228-3
naṭṭupa:ḷ	'a field in which the crop has become withered after transplantation'	6.444-1
naṭu	'centre'	5.885-2
naṭay uru	'the cows endowed to the temple'	8.73-4
nattam	'waste land'	5.411-25
nantavanam	'flower garden'	5.251-10
nanta:viḷakku	'perpetual lamp'	4.361-5

nampi	'priest'	12.258-2
narakam	'hell'	8.501-8
nalam	'goodness'	5.459-1
nalerutu	'tax on bulls'	8.90-5
navami	'the ninth lunar day after the new full moon'	5.411-2
naviri	'a kind of crop'	7.793-16
nañcey	'wet land'	7.10-1
na:	'tongue'	5.459-1
na:kku	'clapper of a bell'	12.150-7
na:ku	'female heifer'	12.237-7
na:ṭu	'country'	8.169-5
na:yaṟu	'month'	12.253-1
na:yaṟṟukkiḻamay	'Sunday'	5.253-4
na:y	'dog'	7.118-8
na:ra:cam	'narrow straight lane at right angles to a street'	12.150-7
na:lu	'four'	8.713-9
na:val	'name of a tree'	4.512-6
na:vicar	'bankers'	12.221-1
na:ḻi	'a measurement of capacity'	4.860-5
na:ḻikay	'time, Indian hour'	12.205-6
na:ḻikay vaṭṭil	'ancient clock worked by flow of water'	12.173-6
na:ḷ	'day or naksatra'	1.52-5
na:ḷvaṭṭam kayvilay	'the current price in that age payable by cash'	8.251-21

na:ṟṟamka:l	'seedlings'	7.128–22
na:na:teci	'the member of the great mercantile organisation'	8.405–3
nikaḷam	'shutters'	5.459–10
niccayam	'certainty'	4.854–5
nicatam	'every day'	5.726–8
nittam	,,	5.226–11
nittal	,,	4.521–29
nittaṟpaccay	'a tax'	5.411–21
nittam	'dance'	7.761–13
ninmaṇi	'the connecting land'	5.258–2
nimantam	'endowment given to the temple'	12.206–14
niya:yam	'the association of merchants'	5.483–23
niyo:kam	'command appointment'	12.245–45
nirayyal	'order, regularity'	8.750–2
nilam	'field'	12.184–5
nilamkuḻi	'a capacity of measure'	8.717–15
nilay	'state, position'	4.624–6
nilaymay	,,	7.118–11
niḻal	'shadow'	4.433–3
nivantam	'services in the temple'	12.135–6
niṟuppana	'tax probably in the custom's office'	8.403–3

niṟay	'weight'	8.78–2
niṟayvu	'completeness'	6.47–13
ni:r	'water'	8.56–11
ni:rnilay	'lake, tank'	7.25–3
nunta:viḷakku	'perpetual lamp'	12.133–5
nuray	'foam of water'	4.619–6
nu:l	'thread'	8.77–2
neṭṭa:ḷ	'labourer in a village'	8.251–11
ney	'ghee'	5.426–81
neyta:mki	'a kind of lamp'	8.431–6
nel	'paddy'	4.371–9
nelli	'a kind of tree'	4.512–6
nellikko:ppu	'a measurement'	5.445–12
no:vu	'pain'	12.257–3
no:npu	'ceremonial fasting abstinence from food'	4.369–11
pakkam	'lunar fortnight'	12.140–1
paki:rati	'name of a river'	5.459–2
pakuti	'portion, part'	8:438–4
pakay	'enemy, enmity'	12.236–5
pamku	'portion'	4.371-0
pamkuni	'name of a Tamil month'	8.262-1
pakṣam	'lunar fortnight'	7.457–1
paccay	'present'	4.369-11
paccay	'green colour'	5.283-3
pacu	'cow'	12.232-1

pañcadasi	'the fifth thithi of the fifth lunar day'	5.699-1
pañcapa:takam	'the five heinous sins of killing, lying, stealing drinking and abusing one's guru'	
pañcami	'fifth thithi'	7.45-3
pañcu	'cotton'	4.371-7
pañcupili	'a tax'	8.411-12
paṭṭam	'land'	12.148-3
paṭṭam	'an ornament'	8.77-3
paṭṭu	'silk'	5.283-5
paṭṭi	'cattle'	8.537-4
paṭṭi	'village'	12.241-5
paṭi	'true copy'	12.170-10
paṭi	'a measurement'	5.445-7
paṭi	'entrance'	12.185-10
paṭukay	'reservoir of water'	4.511-3
paṭay	troops, army'	5.726-2
paṭay	'weapon'	4.618-6
paṇṭa:ram	'treasury in a temple'	12.206-15
paṇṭu	'former days'	4.228-4
paṇṭuṭayya:r	'rich people'	4.369-9
paṇṇay	'cultivated part of ground'	6.262-2
paṇḍitan	'scholar'	12.159-6
paṇam	'money, coin'	6.300-7
paṇavaṭṭam	'a tax paid in cash'	8.251-4

paṇi	'service'	4.550-8
paṇi	'order'	7.947-6
paṇitula:pa:ram	'ceremony of weighing a great person like a king against gold'	5.459-14
paṇiya:ḷ	'servant'	7.401-39
paṇiya:ram	'a kind of dish'	5.760-2
pattu	'ten'	8.715-54
patakkama:lay	'an ornament'	8.103-1
patakku	'a measurement of capacity'	4.521-15
patiyam	'hymns'	12.252-3
patiyila:r	'dancing girls devoted to temple service'	8.333-9
pantal	'pandal'	4.511-4
payiṟu	'green gram'	8.50-9
payan	'use, function profitably'	8.709-38
payir	'crops'	8.411-11
paraṇi	'the second naksatra'	4.426-6
parappu	'area, space'	8.166-26
parampar	'an area, space'	7.759-2
param	'param'	8.266-2
para:kramam	'valour'	12.236-4
pari	'horse'	5.459-11
parikalam	'plate of eating vessel'	12.221-2
paricaṭṭam	'vestment of a deity tied round the head of its devotee, as a mark of honour'	8.195-24

pariccinnam	'insigma of a great person'	12.221-2
paricu	'the manner, mode'	8.265-1
parima:r̲r̲am	'articles offering to a deity'	7.759-4
parima:r̲uva:r	'the servants in a temple'	12.221-1
parivaṭṭam	'vestment of a deity tied round the head of its devotee, as a mark of honour"	8.245-7
parivattanay	'exchange as of one piece of land for another'	12.173-8
parutti	'cotton'	4.369-18
paruti	'sun'	4.619-8
paruntu	'kite'	5.459-7
paruppu	'dholl'	12.201-5
parumaṇi	'gem'	4.619-7
parayma:yan	'low caste man'	12.164-4
pala	'many'	8.750-5
palakaṇima:lay	'a tax'	8.245-15
palakay	'a standard weight'	5.445-6
palakay	'plank'	6.6-5
palam	'strong, powerful'	5.459-16
palapaṭṭaṭay	'tax on silk cloth'	8.245-12
palam	'a standard weight'	5.445-6
pala:	'jack fruit'	7.769-10
pala:kka:y	'the unripe fruit of a jack tree'	8.538-3

pali arici	'rice offering to a deity'	7.401–25
palicay	'interest'	5.749-5
pavani	'procession of a deity'	12.182-6
pavu:nay	'full moon day'	8.229-2
paḻutu	'fault, injury'	4.426-3
paḷḷam	'hallow pit'	5.649–4
paḷḷi	'temple of a religion other than the Hinduism, like the jaina etc.'	7.759–2
paḷḷippaṭay	'temple executed in memory of king or great persons'	8.706–9
paḷḷi aṟai	'sleeping room'	8.403–1
paṟṟu	'land'	8.211–5
paṟṟumuṟi	'acknowledgement or receipt'	8.179–4
paṟayttaṟi	'a variety of weavers loom'	12.202–11
panṟi	'pig'	7.118-8
panni:r	'rose water'	4.814-4
panay	'palm tree'	8.77-3
pa:kkam	'sea side village'	12.260-2
pa:kku	'arecanut'	8.405-3
pa:kam	'share'	7.109–25
pa:ka:ciriyam	'half of a part'	8.693–46
pa:mku	'suitability'	4.426-1
pa:cam	'a kind of paddy harvested in Chittirai'	4.435–5

pa:ci	'fish'	5.726–9
pa:ṭṭam	'tax or rent payable probably for an industry or profession	8.251–2
pa:ṭṭu	'hymn'	4.309–3
pa:ṭakam	'portion of field'	7.402–8
pa:ṭi	'village'	8.56–3
pa:ṭika:val	'watch or police duty of a village'	7.793–19
pa:ṇar	'an ancient class of Tamil bards and ministrals'	7.418–4
pa:tam	'foot'	12.226–4
pa:ti	'half'	4.371–6
pa:pam	'sin'	6.459–18
pa:yal	'bed, sleep'	5.459–13
pa:r	'earth'	5.459–2
pa:l	'milk'	8.708–3
pa:la:ciriyan	'teacher for children'	8.709–120
pa:likay	'earthern pot in which navata:nyam is sown in the ceremonies'	12.245–3
pa:lay	'a land'	8.709–121
pa:vam	'sin'	7.109–34
pa:va:ṭay	'a dress'	12.173–14
pa:ḻ	'destruction'	12.184–5
pa:ṟ	'kite, hawk'	5.459–7
pa:niyam	'drink or beverage'	7.49–18

pa:nay	'pot'	12.150-9
pica:tam	'offerings to an idol'	12.244-4
piṭa:kay	'suburban hamlet'	12.151-6
piṭa:ri	'village goddess'	8.717-9
piṭi	'pati'	8.54-10
piṭippana	'a tax payable in the harbour'	8.403-3
piṭipa:ṭu	'official sanction title deed'	8.166.40
pittaḷay	'brass'	12.150-7
pittiri	'devotee'	8.498-12
pita:	'father, ancestor'	7.1045-7
piraca:tam	'boiled etc. offered to an idol'	8.751-3
piramate:yam	'tax free land'	12.140-2
pirama:ṇam	'document'	12.136-9
pira:tti	'enjoyment'	8.403-3
pira:pti	'properties'	7.104-11
piḻay	'error'	7.118-5
piṟar	'others'	5.459-9
pirutuvira:cciyam	'reign'	5.258-4
piṟay	'a crescent shaped ornament'	12.204-2
pukaḻ	'praise'	12.236-5
pukuvar	'probably the servants who bring kusa grass'	5.226-14
pumku	'Indian beech'	8.178-20

puñcay	'dry land'	5.258-2
puṭavay	'cloth'	12.202-9
puṭay	'near'	4. 263
puṇṇi:r	'blood, drainage water'	4.612-6
puṇarpu:cam	'the 7th naksatra'	12.144-2
puṇay	'security, guarantee'	8.247-44
puttiran	'son'	6.254-3
putan	'Wednesday'	5.125-1
putankiḻamay	'Wednesday'	12.185-3
putitu	'new'	7.431-4
putiyatu	'a tax'	7.820-4
puraṭṭa:ci	'name of a Tamil month'	12.135-2
purava:riyam	'revenue accounts'	12.235-12
puravi	'horse'	4.459-5
puricay	'fort'	5.459-6
pullu	'grass'	12.241-8
pulam	'land'	12.130-10
puvi	'world'	4.854-3
puḻuku	'civet'	4.504-7
puḷḷikkayyi:ṭu	'receipt of remittance'	8.251-21
puḷḷittaravu	'account for the taxes'	8.251-42
puḷḷippati	'a tax'	8.251-17
puḷi	'tamarind tree'	8.709-38
puṟṟu	'bustes'	8.172-21
puṟakkalanay	'a tax'	7.446-18
puṟam	'tax free land'	12.163-9
puṟava:cal	'outer-door'	4.229-9

puṟavaṭay	'a tax'	8.358–4
puṟavuṭal	'a tax'	6.35-19
puṟaveṭṭi	'the wage for public workers'	8.251–7
puncey	'dry land'	7.10–1
punarpu:cam	'the 7th naksatra'	5.423-5
pu:	'flower'	8.714–22
pu:	'land'	4.422-4
pu:ccu	'the offering for anointing an idol'	7.917-5
pu:caṇi	'pumpkin'	8.411–14
pu:cam	'the 8th naksatra'	12.253–1
pu:cay	'worship'	4.420-8
pu:jay	'worship'	4.631-2
pu:tam	'malignant spirit'	7.118-11
pu:mi	'earth, land'	12.230–4
pu:rṇay	'full moon'	5.700-1
pu:rvapakṣam	'bright fortnight'	7.1039–2
pu:rvam	'completeness'	8.693–48
pu:rvar	'Ancestors'	7.118–7
pu:ram	'the 11th naksatra'	5.878–11
pu:rikay	'gift'	7.1039–18
peṇṭu	'lady'	7.118-9
peṇṇay	'a river'	5.125–2
peruma:kkaḷ	'members of an assembly'	5.243–7
peruma:naṭikaḷ	'a title for kings'	5.726–6

peruma:ḷ	'a term referring to God, or king'	7.761-9
pelipi:ṭam	'altar'	6.69-6
pe:y	'devil'	4.228-3
pe:r	'person, name, great, big'	12.176-6
pe:r	'tax'	7.793-22
poṭay	'sari'	5.283-4
poti	'dry state of wet land'	6.41-22
pota:ti	'bush, low jungle'	4.522-6
pota:ri	' -do- '	8.591-32
pottakam	'land register'	8.707-21
potu	'land common to all'	8.693-45
potumpu	'grove'	8.177-18
poykay	'lake'	5.658-7
poruḷ	'things, meaning, money'	8.177-34
poruṭcelavo:lay	'leaf containing the fixed rate of the land'	8.178-37
policay	'interest specially paid in kind'	12.244-3
polivu:ṭṭu	'lend money for interest'	7.1039-7
polikiṭa:y	'ram or he-goat kept for covering'	12.212-2
pon	'gold'	7.759-2
ponni	'a river'	7.128-21
po:kam	'enjoyment, pleasure'	12.179-33
po:tu	'time'	12.245-2

po:r	'battle, fight'	4.426–2
po:nakam	'food offering for an idol'	12.201–5
praka:ram	'the surrounding walls in the temple'	4.426–14
prathamay	'name of a thithi'	12.196–2
pratha:pi samvak-saram	'name of an year'	8.497–1
prata:ni	'chief'	4.860–1
pradhivira:jyam	'ruling the world'	8.89–1
pratikṣe:tram	'a land given as a substitute'	8.56–9
prama:ti samvak-saram	'name of a year'	1.52–1
prama:ṇam	'document'	7.24–5
pra:pti	'enjoyment'	7.10–2
prasa:dam	'boiled rice and other things offered to an idol'	8.212–2
praja:pati samvak-saram	'name of an year'	4.434–4
pratiṣṭay	'establishment'	4.524–1
makanmay	'a small portion of income'	7.820–5
makam	'the 10th naksatra'	8.266–3
makara na:yiṟu	'capricorn of the Zodiac'	12.147–1
makaram	'fish'	5.459–13
mamkalam	'a village donated to the brahmins who are well versed in vedas'	8.177–10

mamkalava:ram	'Tuesday'	4.434-4
mayccaruvu	'rice'	8.716-3
mañcaḷ	'turmeric'	5.445-12
mañcaḷka:ppu	'holly bath of deity'	8.712-5
mañca:ṭi	'a measurement'	12.202-14
maṭakku	'land'	12.175-18
maṭamku	'penal assessment'	12.172-5
maṭantay	'lady'	5.459-8
maṭam	'abode, choultry'	8.497-6
maṭappuram	'village endowed to a monastry'	7.76-59
maṭappaḷḷi	'kitchen in a temple'	8.88-2
maṭippu	'a kind of land'	8.181-7
maṭuva:y	'pond or pool'	5.985-5
maṭay	'sluice of a channel'	4.1039-14
maṇ	'earth, sand'	7.48-6
maṇal	'sand'	4.511-3
maṇaliṭu	'land rendered waste by accumulation of land'	4.511-5
maṇṭapam	'pavilion in a temple'	8.751-2
maṇṭalam	'country'	4.619-8
maṇi	'gem, precious stone'	5.459-10
mattayasatan	'an officer'	7.947-6
mataku	'sluice'	12.154-6
matakari	'an elephant with must'	1.69-2
matam	'must'	4.620-3
mati	'moon'	5.459-16

matippu	'valuation'	8.251-31
matiḷ	'wall'	4.524-9
matu	'drinking'	4.852-7
mantava:ṭay	'the southern breeze'	5.459-15
mantay	'cattle [group]'	7.109-13
marakka:l	'a measure of capacity'	12.135-5
marapu	'ancestral line'	4.459-6
maram	'tree'	7.769-11
maravaṭay	'customary payment'	7.85-6
mariya:tippaṭi	'manner, way'	4.435-4
marukan	'son-in-law'	12.213-9
marumku	'side, near'	5.459-15
mallikay	'jasmine'	7.707-35
malay	'hill, mountain'	8.169-2
malaya:ḷar	'inhabitants of mountain'	5.443-7
malayna:ṭu	'hilly country'	5.459-6
maṟuvu	'a kind of land'	4.523-10
manṟa:ṭi	'shepherd'	12.255-8
manṟu	'hall of assembly'	12.148-2
manam	'mind'	5.459-13
manunu:l	'Hindu law written by Manu'	4.426-2
manuneṟi	' do. '	5.459-4
manay	'house'	8.210-5
ma:	'mango tree'	4.369-18
ma:	'a measure'	12.216-5

ma:kka:ṇi	'term referring the fraction, $\frac{1}{16}$'	12.148–4
ma:ka:ṇi	'id.'	7.947–3
ma:kalam	'a tax'	4.551–13
ma:kkaḷ	'people'	5.243–7
ma:he:śvarar	'followers of Siva religion'	7.109–22
ma:ci	'name of a Tamil month'	8.71–4
ma:ñcey	'a land'	7.494–4
ma:ṭu	'cow'	'8.109–3
ma.ṭay	'gold coin current in Chola period'	8.537–12
ma:tam	'month'	4.369–15, 5.648–10
ma:tar	'woman'	4.426–3
ma:ta:	'mother'	8.709–76
ma:tiruca:n	'a kind of tax'	8.79–5
ma:tu	'lady'	3.63–1
ma:ntaḷir	'tender shoot of mango tree'	5.456–15
ma:ntoṭṭuppotti	'a kind of gem'	7.103–2
ma:ppaṇam	'current coin'	8.405–3
ma:muṭi	'crown'	5.459–5
ma:rkaḻi	'name of a Tamil month'	5.749–2
ma:lay	'garland'	12.240–1
ma:vaṭay	'customary payment'	8.211.7
ma:ḷikay	'palace'	5.423–10
ma:ṟṟu	'a measurement of capacity'	12.231–6

ma:ṟapaṇmar	'a title of Pandy kings'	4.525-1
ma:ṟipon	'pure gold'	8.77-3
miciṭu	'butter milk'	5.749-9
mituna na:yaṟu	'Gemini of the Zodiac'	7.49-2
miḷaku	'pepper'	8.405-3
mi:n	fish'	6.459-9
mi:nam	'flag of Pandyas'	4.426-2
mi:na na:yaṟu	'a Zodiac'	8.708-23
mukka:l	'3/4'	7.1039-16
mukappana	'a tax payable in the harbour'	8.403-3
mukampa:rvay	'a tax on the prostitutes'	7.820-5
mukil	'cloud'	5.459-3
muṭṭa:ḷ	'a tax'	8.411-12
muṭṭa:va:ḷ	'supply of free labour'	8.403-2
muṭṭu	'break'	12.212-4
muṭi	'crown'	5.459-15
mutti	'emancipation'	5.459-3
muttu	'pearl'	8.77-3
muttuvaṭam	'necklace'	4.618-5
mutal	'capital'	12.149-5
mutaṟce:ri	'a small village'	12.135-2
mutiray	'dhall'	8.712-14
mutukkaṇ	'chief support'	8.710-2
muntirikay	'1/320'	12.215-8
muḻu	'full'	12.240-1

mullati	'a tax'	12.202-10
mulay	'tender shoot'	5.227-10
murru:ttu	'tax for face lands'	5.244-9
murippu	'document'	7.820-11
muraymay	'manner'	12.222-12
murayya:r	'executive officer'	8.1039-13
mu:lam	'the original'	12.166-28
mu:lam	'the 19th naksatra'	7.759-3
mu:lipottakam	'the register'	8.713-16
mu:lay	'corner'	8.79-8
mu:lam	'original'	12.148-1
mu:laparusayyu:r	'the members of the chief assembly of a Saiva temple'	12.173-21
mu:lavaricay	'a tax'	7.122-2
me:sana:yaru	'aries in the Zodiac'	8.93-1
me:tu	'raising ground'	5.411-20
me:mpa:tu	'dignity, preeminence'	12.238-4
me:yppu:ttuttittu	'document, deed'	5.480-9
me:rku	'west'	12.223-8
me:lva:ram	'the proportion of the crop'	8.251-3
merccuttivari	'a tax'	7.109-16
mottayyar	'people'	12.254-18
mottam	'full'	8.537-6
maha:janam	'the workers in the assembly'	7.48-19

maha:sabhayyo:m	'member of the general council'	8.402-15
madhyastan	'a member of the Panchayat umpire'	12.231-3
me:ṣana:yaṟu	'aries in the Zodiac'	12.240-1
mova:y	'begging'	8.79-8
monampaṭṭam	'a tax'	4.369-14
ya:ṇṭu	'year'	8.85-1
ya:nay	'elephant'	12.226-4
ye:ka:dasi	'the 11th thithi'	
rakṣay	'protection'	12.163-12
ra:ja:	'king'	8.486-8
ra:jasam	'a document given by the Government'	4.423-4
re:vati	'the 27th naksatra'	8.172-3
ro:hiṇi	'4th naksatra'	12.193-2
ravdira samvakṣaram	'a year'	8.498-22
vakuppu	'division'	8.245-11
vakay	'tax payable in cash'	12.202-10
vakay	'kind'	8.251-20
vamkṣam	'race, family'	12.238-4
vaccirar	'people of vajra country'	5.459-4
vaṭṭam	'services in a temple'	12 207-8
vaṭṭam	'tax'	7.82-80
vaṭṭilma:ṟṟu	'a golden vessel'	7.820-8
vaṭakku	'north'	4.353-10

vampu	'a tax'	4.369-17
vaṉpa:ṭṭam	'a tax'	5.243-12
vya[ya] samvas-saram	'name of a year'	4.353-1
vyañjanam	'curry as a relish for rice'	12.135-5
vyavastay	'settlement'	5.459-18
vayal	'field'	8.438-11
vayittappaḷḷam	'pit'	5.524-10
vayiram	'diamond'	8.103-2
vayṣṇavar	'vaishnavites'	4.521-24
varkkam	'same class or lineage'	5.423-16
varaku	'common millet'	8.411-13
vruścikana:yaṟu	'scorpio of the zodiac'	5.649-1
vruṣabam	'ox'	12.146-4
vruddhi	'increment'	4.521-13
varampaṟay	'a waste land'	4.525-20
varampu	'limit, boundary'	12.210-3
varavay	'a kind of land'	12.154-4
vara:kan	'gold'	8.177-30
vari	'tax, dues'	4.369-20
varicay	'village dues'	7.122-2
varicay	'honour'	5.283-7
varicay	'regular, order'	8.251-17
varay	'limit'	8.591-18
varay	'mountain'	12.245-45
valan	'right side'	7.759-4
vali	'strength'	5.459-6

vaḻakkam	'habit, custom'	8.195-17
vaḻi	'way'	12.179-31
vaḻutilay	'brinjal'	8.411-14
vaḻutuaccuvaṟkam	'a tax'	5.243-10
vaḷa:kam	'surrounding area'	8.48-5
vaṟkam	'the descendants'	7.767-11
vanam	'forest'	4.629-2
vanacam	'lotus'	4.620-4
va:kay	'name of a tree'	8.172-20
va:cal	'gateway, entrance'	12.173-12
va:ci	'commission'	8.251-21
va:ciya:luḷḷatu	'rate as of interest'	4.435-3
va:ci	'waste'	7.1045-14
va:ykka:l	'channel, water course'	7.1045-10
va:yil	'gate'	8.101-3
va:rttay	'word'	4.618-3
va:ram	'tax'	8.251-21
va:riyan	'horse man'	7.101-2
va:ḻay	'plaintain'	4.369-18
va:ḷ	'sword'	7.10-2
va:n	'sky'	8.591-8
va:niḷavaṟili	'the extension'	12.159-5
vikrama samvak-saram	'name of a year'	8.89-1
vicam	'probably expense'	5.757-7
vica·kam	'the 16th naksatra'	6.42-1

viṣuvayana	'the 15th year of the Jupiter cycle'	12.221-2
vicumpu	'sky'	5.459-3
viśeṣa sama:ra:danam	'a ceremony'	5.749-5
vica[*i*]	'Goddess of victory'	5.459-15
vijayya:bhay-ṣe:kam	'anointment of a king in the celebrations of his victory'	5.749-2
vijayyam	'victory'	5.459-12
viñcanam	'curry as a relish for rice'	5.227-8
viṭay	'answer'	12.230-3
viṇ	'sky'	4.618-6
vidva:n	'learned man'	4.319-2
vitam	'manner'	12.258-5
vitaram	'an ornament'	8.103-2
vita:nam	'canopy'	2.243-2
vititam	'that which is known manifest or clear'	8.358-7
vitay	'seed'	7.759-3
viya:ḻakkiḻamay	'Thursday'	12.222-1
viral	'finger'	7.128-26
virippana	'tax collected in the harbour'	8.403-3
viro:tam	'hatred, enmity'	7.761-10
vilay	'sale'	12.166-2
vilaypporuḷ	'cast, price'	8.709-44

vivastay	'settlement'	6.262-2
viḻukka:ṭu	'share'	4.525-14
viḷakku	'lamp'	12.192-4
viḷayya:ṭṭu	'sport'	5.258-3
viṟṟo:ṟṟi	'sale motgage and exchange'	7.106-21
viṟaku	'firewood'	8.56-6
viniyo:kam	'name for certain accidental taxes'	4.371-7
vi:ṭu	'house'	4.524-8
vi:ti	'street'	12.136-4
vi:ram	'courage'	5.459-6
vi:ran	'hero, warrior'	5.459-16
veñcanam	'curry as a relish for rice'	8.88-3
veṭṭi	'free labourer for the public works'	7.118-111
veṇṇay	'butter'	8.54-11
veṇ	'white'	4.619-6
veḷḷam	'flood'	8.247-19
veḷḷari	'cucumber'	8.411-14
veḷḷa:ḻar	'the people belong to vellala caste'	7.759-2
veḷḷi	'silver'	8.78-2
veḷḷikkiḻamay	'Friday'	7.949-1
veṟṟilay	'betal leaf'	5.430-5

veṟpu	'mountain'	5.459–8
veṟṟi	'victory'	4.619–3
ve:ṇṭuko:ḷ	'request'	12.202-16
ve:tavirtti	'tax free land set apart for meeting the expenses'	7.45–22
ve:dam	'vedas'	7.45-7
ve:da:dyanam	'teaching the vedas'	4.353–14
ve:paṇam	'tax'	8.251–21
ve:mpu	'margosa tree'	8.177-13
ve:li	'land measure'	12.253–4
ve:ḷan	'person belong to vellala caste'	12.254–32
vayka:ci	'name of a Tamil month'	8.73–2
vaykko:l	'straw'	7.1039–20
vayciyar	'merchants'	12.236–3
vayyakam	'world'	8.750–1
guṇam	'character'	12.236–3
gra:mam	'village'	6.54–1
giraham	'house'	7.45–9
girahaṇam	'eclipse'	12.221–2
ianmam	'birth'	5.878–11
janamkaḷ	'people'	4.521–24
jalam	'water'	4.524–11
ji:yar	'vaishnava ascetic'	4.521–23
ji:vanam	'maintenance'	5.649–6

ji:vitam	'assignment of a land mostly tax free for enjoyment during life time of assignee evidently as salary in return for some service'	12.154-5
ji:vitam	'livelihood'	8.55-9
dvatiyay	'name of a thithi'	8.195-3
dva:daši	'name of a thithi'	5.487-4
dašami	'name of a thithi'	4.852-1
da:nam	'gift or charity'	6.459-12
divasam	'day'	8.12-245-3
dutikay	'name of a thithi'	8.178-4
de:vakanmam	'the services done in a temple'	8.591-78
de:var	'deity'	7.1039-23
de:vasdha:nam	'the office in a temple'	12.254-20
de:viyar	'title for the queen'	4.504-13
dhammam	'virtuous deed'	4.504-13
dhanu na:yaru	'sagittarius in the zodiac'	6.52-1
dha:tu samvak-saram	'name of a year'	1.103-3
brahmate:yam	'tax free land donated to brahmins'	8.195-4
brahmahatti	'sin of Brahminicide haunting and pursuing the murderer'	8.102-5
brammakṣe:tram	'holy place'	7.759-2

budhan	'Wednesday'	12 210-1
bharaṇi	'name of a naksatra'	4.514-2
bhaṭṭan	'brahmana priest in the temple'	12.233-21
bha:ga:śriyam	'part'	8.591-33
bha:ryay	'wife'	4.512-8
bha:radva:ji	'a person belong to bharadvaja ghotram'	12.177-4
bha:radva:ja go:tram	'name of a ghotram'	5.125-2
bhujami	'bravery, fortune'	12.236-4
bhuvanam	'world'	7.949-2
bhu:mi	'earth'	5.999-5
ṛṣapam	'bullock'	7.937-3
ṛṣabhana:yaṟu	'taurus of the zodiac'	4.433-2
lo:kam	'world'	7.106-1
śra:vaṇa	'name of a naksatra'	4.434-4
śaka:bdam	'Salivahana era commencing from 78 A.D.'	5.125-1
śila:le:kay	'inscription on stone'	4.361-5
śa:śvatam	'eternal'	5.435-6
śa:mam	'mid night'	4.361-4
śiṣyar	'pupil'	6.59-3
śuddatrayo:daśi	'name of a thithi'	4.434-4
śe:ṣam	'remaining part'	4.434-3
śayva:ca:ri	'the chief priest in the temple'	7.1038-26

ṣaṣṭi	'name of a thithi'	5.629–2
sakalam	'all, whole'	12.149–1
sta:nam	'place'	4.361–5
stha:nam	'assembly'	6.59–3
santa:nam	'the people of one progeny'	4.511–6
sandhya:	'evening'	5.445–11
sandhi	'the prayer done in the evening'	12.232–1
snaponam	'pit of water used on ceremonial occasions'	5.227–8
saptami	'name of a thithi'	1.78–1
sabhay	'assembly'	12.154–5
sammatam	'agreement'	8.591–38
samiññay	'understanding'	4.429–10
sarvvama:niyam	'the lands exempted from all the taxes'	7.855–5
sarvvam	'all'	12.236–3
sva:mi	'deity'	5.411–18
sva:mibhogam	'the land endowed to a temple'	5.41–18
sa:tanam	'means, instrument'	12.171–15
sa:dha:raṇam	'ordinary'	8.266–2
sa:muta:yam	'management'	12.152–3
sa:varṇṇago:tram	'name of a gotra'	12.216–3
stridhanam	'dowry'	5.757–10
simkana:yaṟu	'Leo, the fifth sign of the zodiac'	7.48–2

simha:sanam	'throne'	4.427-7
so:magrahṇam	'Monday'	5.760-1
savkariyam	'convenience'	5.41-20
hastam	'name of a naksatra'	
kṣamay	'patience'	6.41-3
kṣaya-samvaṟkṣaram	'name of a year'	4.434-3
kṣe:ttiram	'places of pilgrimage'	7.49-6

5.

APPELLATIVE VERBS

5.0. Appellative verbs are those which cannot take tense suffixes but take person-number suffixes like first person singular, first person plural, Masculine singular, feminine singular etc. in the third person.[1] There are two kinds of appellative verb bases, viz., (1) nouns (simple or derived) and (2) the appellative bases. In old Tamil all the nouns can take all the three personal endings (Ex. *kaḷvan-e:n* 'I who is a thief', *kaḷvan-ay* 'you who is a thief') and they can function both as the finite verbs (Ex. *na:n kaḷvan-e:n* 'I am a thief') and the participial nouns (*kaḷvan-e:n vante:n* 'I who is a thief came').

But, in this period under study, there is restriction both in the noun and in the personal suffixes. Here the names of persons only take the first person ending (Ex. *nruttara:can-e:n* 'I who is *Nruttava:can, mu:ve:ntave:ḷan-e:n,* I who is *mu:ve:ntnve:ḷa:n'* etc.) and a few other simple nouns like *na:ṭu* 'country', *capay* 'assembly', *ta:nam* 'endowment',

1. For two opposite views, see Prof. M. Varadarajan, 'kuṟippu viṉai' *Tamil culture* 8.2 (1959) and Prof. V. I. Subramaniam, 'kuṟippu viṉai' *centamiḻ* 56.1.20–30 (1960).

kira:mam 'village', *iru* 'two', *mu:* 'three', etc. and the derived nouns like *ta:natta:r* 'temple priests', *ka:ṇiya:ḷar* 'proprietors' etc. take the first person plural endings and not other person-number suffixes. All the appellative verb forms derived from the noun base are used only as participial nouns and not as finite verbs in this period.

The appellative bases do not take tense, imperative, infinitive and conditional suffixes like the ordinary verbs discussed in the third chapter, but take other verbal suffixes like that of participial noun, relative participle, verbal participle[2] and person-number. However, the occurrence of the second person suffix is not recorded in our corpus.

All the appellative bases and a few other nouns like *muṟay* 'relation' take the abstract noun suffix *-may*. Ex. *uṭay-may* 'wealth', *muṟay-may* 'relationship'.

The appellative bases, in general, do not take negative suffix. But the base *in* 'pleasant' *val* 'able' occurs with negative suffix (Ex. *inna:* 'unpleasont' kuṟuntokai. 274 6 *valla:r* 'they who have not the ability', patiṟṟuppattu 20.22 etc.). The base *mu:* 'old' is alone found to occur with the negative suffix in our corpus.

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2. It is to be pointed here that Prof. V. I. Subramaniom has stated that the appellative verbs do not have verbal participles like *vantu* and *vara.* It is correct to say that they do not have the verbal participles in the general sense like infinitive, conditional. But the forms like *initu* 'pleasantly', *muḻutu* 'fully' etc. can be considered verbal participle to suit the general pattern of description followed in the description of verb.

5.1 Stems

The list of appellative bases is given below.

ari–	'excellent, rare'	5.459–4
al–	'not' (mere negation)	7.713–32
il–	'not-exist'	7.444–5
ini–	'sweet'	6.41–4
iḷay–	'young'	8.716–3
uṭay–	'possess'	12.260–2
uri–	'id'	5.482–4
uḷ–	'exist'	12.225–4
ciṟi–	'small'	12.225–4
nal–	'good'	12.153–56
neṭi–	'long'	5.459–11
paḻay–	'old'	7.713–33
peri–	'big'	7.55–10
mutu–	'old'	4.512–6
muḻu–	'full'	12.240–1
val–	'strong'	12.254–19

5.2. Link Morpheme

{*-tt-*}

∼ *-tt-*

-tt- occurs after the simple noun stems ending in *-m* and *-ṭ* which is followed by long monosyllable or disyllable and before participal noun suffix.

kira:mam-tt-a:r [2.13] > *kira:matta:r*

'villagers-they who are in the village' 12.135–4

ṭa:mam-tt-Ø-o:m [2.13] > *ta:natto:m*
'we who are in the endowment' 5.487-9

na:ṭ-tt-Ø-o:m [2.12,13] > *na:ṭṭo:m*
'we who are the assembly people' 8.171-16

5.3. PARTICIPIAL NOUN

St- (Link.)-

{*-a-*}

∞ *-a-*, ∞ *-Ø-*, ∞ *-an-*

-an- occurs after the appellative base and before neuter plural personal ending.

uḷ-an-avay [2.15] > *uḷḷanavay*
'those which exist' 8.172-23

uḷ-an-a [2.15] > *uḷḷana*
'those which exist' 4.512-11

-Ø- occurs before first person ending only.

uṭay-Ø-e:n [2.20] > *uṭayye:n*
'I who possess' 12.136-4

tiruveṇka:ṭṭuk-ko:n-Ø-e:n > *tiruveṇka:ṭṭuk-ko:ne:n*
'I who is tiruveṇka:ṭṭukko:n' 7.94-4

uṭay-Ø-o:m [2.20] > *uṭayyo:m*
'we who possess' 8.708-61

te:varkanmi-kaḷ-Ø-o:m > *te:varkanmi-kaḷo:m*
'we who are temple officials' 12.153-55

civap- > *civap-*
pira:maṉar-∅-o:m *pira:maṉaro:m*
'we who are saiva brahmins' 12.165-6

-a- occurs elsewhere.

uḷ-a-tu [2.15] > *uḷḷatu*
'that which exists'

uḷ-a-arkaḷ [2.15] > *uḷḷavarkaḷ*
'those who exist'

5.4. RELATIVE PARTICIPLE

This occurs only after the appellative bases.

{*-a-*}

∞ *-a* ~ *-m* ∞ *-∅*

-∅- occurs after the stem *mutu-*.

mutu-a:-∅ [2.21] > *mu:va:*
'not old' (adj.) 5.480-12

-m occurs before close juncture.

peri-m + [2.8] > *perum*
'big' (adj.) 12.211-8

paḻay-m + [5.10] > *paḻam*
'old' 8.709-59

ari-m + [2.8] > *arum*
'excellent' 5.459-4

-a- occurs elsewhere.

uri-a [2.20] > *uriya*
'rightful' 8.750-4

nal-a [2.15] > *nalla*
'good' (adj.) 7.25–2

uṭay–a [2.20] > *uṭayya*
'one who possesses' 4.551-5

uḷ–a [2 15] > *uḷḷa*
'existing' (adj.) 8.709-40

5.5. VERBAL PARTICIPLE

This also occurs after the appellative base. The suffix can also be called adverbial suffix. These verbal participles do not have different grammatical relations like those in verbs.

{*-t*}

-t ∞ *–ti* ∞ *–atu*

∞ *-ti* occurs after *il-*.

il-ti [5.10,2.5] > *inṟi*
'without' (something) 7.759-2

-atu occurs after *al-*.

al-atu [2 15] > *allatu* 8.713-32

itu allatu ka:ṭṭakkatavallaa:kavum
'(some one) should not show
(something) other(than)this'

–t occurs elsewhere.

ini–t [2.14] > *initu*
'pleasantly' 6.41–4

ciṟi-t [2.14] > *ciṟitu*
'little' 12.358–8

muḻu–t–um 'fully' 12.240–1

5.6. NEGATIVE

It occurs only after the stem *mutu-* 'old' and before relative participle -∅-.

{*-a:-*}

-a:-

mutu-a:-∅ [5.10] > *mu:va:*
'not old' 12.480–12

5.7. QUALITY SUFFIX

{*-may*}

-may

-may occurs with all the appellative verbs and with nouns *muṟay* and *kuṟay*.

uṭay-may	'wealth'	12.258-7
uri-may	'ownership'	5.459-15
nal-may [2.10] > *nanmay* 'goodness'		5.283-6
illa:-may	'non-existence'	8.440-6
muṟay-may	'relationship'	12.22-12
kuṟay-may	'deficiency'	8.709-63

5.8. PERSONAL SUFFIXES

5.8.1. *First Person Singular*

{*e:n*}

~ *-e:n*

This is the same as in verb and occurs after appellative bases and personal nouns.

uṭay-∅-e:n [2.20] > *uṭayye:n*
'I who possess' 12.136-4

perumko:n civanta:n-∅-e:n > *perumko:n civanta:ne:n* 'I who is perumko:n civanta:n' 12.232-1

5.8.2. *First Person Plural*

{*-o:m*}

~ *-o:m*

This is the same as in verb and it occurs after the appellative bases, derived nouns and numeral bases.

uṭay-o:m [2.20] > *uṭayyo:m*
'we who possess' 8.708-61

iru-∅-o:m [2.21] > *iruvo:m*
'we who are two' 4.550-6

civappira:maṇar-∅-o:m > *civappira:maṇaro:m* 'we who are saiva brahmins' 12.165-6

te:varkanmikaḷ-∅-o:m > *te:var kanmikaḷo:m* 'we who are temple officials' 12.153-55

Second person is not attested in our corpus.

5.8.3. *Masculine*

{*-a:n*}

∞ *-a:n*, ∞ *-an*

-a:n occurs with *uṭay*.

uṭay-a:n [2.20] > *uṭayya:n*
'possess-he' 8.713-5

-an occurs with *all-*

all-an '(is) not-he' 12.221-2

5.8.4. *Epicene Plural*

The suffixes are the same as in verb except *-a:rkaḷ*.

{*-a:r*}

∞ *-ar*, ∞ *-a:r*, ∞ *-arkaḷ*

-ar occurs after the appellative bases *uri* and *uḷ*.

uri-ar [2.20] > *uriyar*
'have right-they' 7.118-8
uḷ-ar 'exist-they'

-a:r occurs after the appellative bases *val* and *uṭay* which is followed by participial noun suffix -∅-.

val-∅-a:r [2.15] > *valla:r*
'they are strong (people)' 12.254-19
uṭay-∅-a:r [2.20] > *uṭayya:r*
'they who possess' 12.206-4

-arkaḷ occurs after the appellative base *uḷ* which is followed by the participial noun suffix *-a-*.

uḷ-a-arkaḷ [2.15] > *uḷḷavarkaḷ*
'they who exist' 8.750-6

5.8.5. *Neuter Singular*

{*-atu*}

∼ *-atu*

-atu occurs after the appellative base.

ciṟi-atu [2.20] > *ciṟiyatu*
'it (is) small' 12.358-8, 12.225-4

5.9. IMPERSONAL SUFFIX

This is common to all person and gender-number.

{*-ay*}

∼ *-ay*, ∼ *-a*, *-t*

-ay occurs after the stems *il* and *al*.

kalan il-ay [2.15] > *kalan illay*
'there (is) no encumbrance' 5.985-6

collakkaṭavatu al-ay [2.15] *collakkaṭavatu allay* '(one) should not say' 7.122-3

-a occurs after the stem *al-*.

al-a [2.15] > *alla*

ni:mkaḷ ceytavay onṟu alla 'the things you did are not one' 7.759-3

pira:maṇar koḷḷakkaṭavatalla 'let the brahmins do not take obligatorily' 8.470-4

-t occurs after the stem *uḷ-*.

uḷ-t [5.10, 2.14] > *uṇṭu*
'exists-it' 12.257-7

5.10. STEM ALTERNANTS

{*mut*}

∞ *mu:–*, ∞ *mutu–*

mu:– occurs before negative suffix *–a:*

mu:–a:–Ø [2.21] > *mu:va:*
'not old' 5.480–12

{*al–*}

∞ *al–*, ∞ *alla:t–*

alla:t– occurs before relative participle *–a:* .

alla:t–a 'that which is not' 7.118–7

al– occurs elsewhere.

al–a [2.15] > *alla*
'it is/they are not' 7.759–3

{*il*}

∞ *il–*, ∞ *illa:–*, ∞ *in*

illa:– occurs before relative participle.

illa:t–a 'that which does not exist' 12.137–3

in– occurs before verbal participle *–ti*.

in–ti [2.5] > *inṟi*
'without' (adv.) 7.759–2

–il occurs elsewhere.

il–ay [2.15] > *illay*
'no' 7.444–5

{*uḷ*} 'exist'

∞ *uḷ-*, ∞ *uṇ-*

uṇ- occurs before the impersonal suffix *-t*.

uṇ-t [2.14] > *uṇṭu*
'exists-it' 5.228-4, 8.211-4

uḷ- occurs elsewhere.

uḷ-a [2.15] > *uḷḷa*
'existing' 8.709-40

{*paḻay*} 'old'

∞ *paḻay*, ∞ *paḻa-*

paḻa occurs before relative participle suffix of the appellative verb *-m*.

paḻa-m > *paḻam*
'old' 12.204-3

paḻay occurs elsewhere.
paḻay-a 'old' 8.713-33

6.

PARTICLES

6.1. CLASSIFICATION

Particles are those which cannot take either case[1] or tense suffixes but they can occur independently or with noun or verb as modifiers. The particles are capable of taking clitics. On the basis of the distribution, the particles are classified into eight categories, viz.,

(1) those which can occur freely in a sentence

(2) those which can occur only after a noun

(3) those which can occur after a noun and also as a free form

(4) those which can occur before and after a noun and also as a free form

---

1. There are particles like *paṭi, aḷavu* etc. occurring with case suffixes. Exx. *paṭikku, paṭiya:l, aḷavakku, aḷavil,* etc. But the casal form and non-casal form do not differ in their meaning and so *-kku, a:l* etc. are not considered here as casal suffixes. *paṭi, paṭikku, paṭiya:l* etc. are all taken as free varying allomorphs.

(5) those which can occur after a relative participle or a noun and as a free form

(6) those which can occur after a relative participle, a noun or proclitics

(7) those which can occur after a relative participle or proclitics and

(8) those which can occur after a relative participle.

6.2. FREE PARTICLES

Free particles can be further classified into two categories, viz.,

(1) those which can qualify a noun and

(2) those which can modify a verb

6.2.1. *Noun Qualifiers*

{*me:lpaṭi*} 'abɔve'

~ *me:lpaṭi*, ~ *me:ṟpaṭi*

Both are in free variation.

me:lpaṭi na:ṭu	'above (mentioned) country'	12.172-31
me:ṟpaṭi u:r	'above village'	8.537-10

{*ve:ṟu*} 'other'

~ *ve:ṟu*

ve:ṟu o:lay	'other document'	8.178-37

There is another kind of noun qualifier which can also modify the verb if it takes some suffixes like *-e:*.

{*tani*} 'independent, separate'

~ *tani*

tani u:r	'separate village'	8.715-7
ta:ni-e: [2.20] > *taniye:* 'separately'		4.618-3

{*potu*} 'common'

~ *potu*

potu makkaḷ	'common people'	8.99-5
potu va:riyam	'common wealth of the village'	8.693-46
potu-a:y [2.21] > *potuva:y* 'commonly'		12.154-5

6.2.2. *Verb modifiers*

{*innamum*} still'

~ *innamum*

innamum...vilay koṇṭu
'having bought still' 8.716-20

{*muṟṟum*} 'completely'

~ *muṟṟum*

muṟṟum......kuṭukkayyil
'when giving completely' 8.411-7

{*uṭane:*} 'immediately'

~ *uṭane:*

uṭane:...ku:ṭṭik koṇṭu

'having taken immediately with oneself' 4.353–14

{*a:ka*} 'adverbial'

∞ *a:ka*, ∞ *a:vatu*

a:vatu occurs after numerals.

na:l-a:vatu kuṭutta

'that which (was) given fourth' 8.54–11

a:ka occurs after other nouns and after finite verbs which will be followed by another finite verb.

tiruna:mattukka:ṇiya:ka kuṭutte:n 'I gave the land as a land assigned to a deity' 12.136–8

pa:l aḷakkakkaṭavarkaḷ-a:ka viṭṭe:n 'I let so that they will measure milk' 12.258–4

6.3. PARTICLES WITH NOUNS

{*-mutal*} 'from'

~ *-mutal*

inna:ḷ mutal 'from this day' 4.433–7

{*-varay*} 'till'

~ *-varay*

patineṭṭa:vatu varay 'till 18th (day) 8.591–18

{*to:ṟum*} 'each'

~ *to:ṟum*

a:ṇṭu-to:ṟum 'each year' 4.423–6

{*a:vatu*} 'ordinal'

~ *-a:vatu*, ~ *-a:m*

Both are in free variation and occur after numerals only.

-a:vatu

na:l-a:vatu a:ṇṭu	'fourth year'	8.110–2
patta:vatu ya:ṇṭu	'tenth year'	7.761-1

-a:m

onpata:m tiyati	'ninth day'	12 159–6

6.4. FREE PARTICLES WITH NOUNS

The particles mentioned here and in 6.5 and 6.6 can occur freely in a sentence but they have some noun in the deep structure of the sentence. So, the free occurrence of these particles is not same as that of § 6.2.

{*aruke:*} 'near'

~ *aruke:*, ~ *a:ṇṭay*

Both are in free variation.

aruke:

itukku aruke: kalveṭṭavum	'let (someone)inscribe near this place'	12.245–6

a:ṇṭay

vaṭava:yil -a:ṇṭay	'near northern gate'	8.101–3

No free occurrence is recorded in our corpus.

{*ki:ḻ*} 'below'

~ *ki:ḻ*

u:r ki:ḻ	'under a village'	9.50–9
ki:ḻ a:na	'that which became low'	7.45–10

6.5. FREE PARTICLES OCCURRING BEFORE AND AFTER NOUNS

{*uḷ*} 'inside'

~ *uḷ*

na:nkellayuḷ naṭuvupaṭṭa 'that which was in the centre within the four boundaries' 8.403–3

uḷ+u:r [2.15] > *uḷḷu:r*
'interior village' 8.327–9

uḷ as a free form is not recorded.

{*naṭu*} 'centre'

~ *naṭuvil*, ~ *naṭuvu*

Both are in free variation.

naṭuvil viṭṭu 'having left in the centre' 4.511–5

piṭa:kay naṭuvil 'in the centre of the suburban hamlet' 12.151–7

naṭuvu paṭṭa 'that which(is)in the centre' 5.483–5

{*me:l*} 'above, up'

~ *me:l*

me:l no:kkina 'that which looked above' 7.457-29

tirunanta:viḷakkukku me:le: oru tiru nanta: viḷakku e:ṟṟi 'having lit one perpetual lamp above (another) perpetual lamp' 12.193-4

{*veḷi*} 'outside'

~ *veḷi*, ~ *veḷiyil*

veḷiyil occurs before verb.

veḷiyil venṟa:n 'someone who won outside' 7.937-5

veḷi occurs before a noun.

veḷi taṟay 'outside ground' 7.769-11

6.6. FREE PARTICLES WITH NOUNS AND RELATIVE PARTICIPLES

{*pinpu*} 'after'

∞ *pinnil*, ~ *pinpu*, ~ *pin*, ~ *pinnay*, *piṟpa:ṭu*

pinnil occurs only as a free form and it is in free variation with *pinpu, pin, pinnay* and *piṟpa:ṭu*.

pinnil kuṭutta 'that which gave afterwards' 5.411-5

pinpu occurs everywhere and it is in free variation with *pin, pinnay* and *piṟpa:ṭu*.

pinpu koṇṭa 'that which got afterwards' 8.715-47

ivarkku pinpu 'after him' 8.497-11

pin

pin a:ni ma:tam	'later a month'	4.504–9
pin ku:ṟi	'having said afterwards'	8.438–6

pinnay

pinnay-um erippo:ma:no:m	'he will light afterwards'	5.757–12
ivarkku pinnay	'after him' (hon.)	8.591–15

piṟpa:ṭu

piṟpa:ṭu eṭutta:l	'if taken afterwards'	8.333–10

No occurrence of this particle after RP is recorded.

{*munp*} 'before'

~ *munp*, ~ *mun*, ~ *muṟpa:ṭu*

All are in free variation.

munp

munp-e:	'previously'	8.440-9
munp-uḷḷa	'that which exists before'	7.446–16

mun

mu:n ku:ṟa	'to say before'	8.438–6

muṟpa:ṭu

muṟpa:ṭu eṭutta:l	'if taken before'	8.438-6

6.7. PARTICLES WITH RELATIVE PARTICIPLES, NOUNS AND PROCLITICS

{*paṭi*} 'manner'

~ *paṭi*, ~ *paṭikku*, ~ *paṭiyile:*, ~ *paṭiya:l*

All are in free variation.

paṭi

vilayppaṭi	'according to the price'	8.717-16
col paṭi [2.16] > *coṟpaṭi*	'according to the words (i.e. statement)	8.181-9
nicceyitta paṭi	'the manner by which (one is) decided'	5.1355-9
pa:ḻ kiṭava:tapaṭi payire:ṟṟa	'to grow in such a way (that there is) no waste'	4.435-5
ap paṭi	'in that manner'	12.189-5
ip paṭi	'in this way'	6.41-28

paṭikku

kuṭutta paṭikku	'the manner by which (one) gave'	12.201-7
ceyta paṭikku	'the manner by which (one) did'	6.35-4
ip paṭikku	'in this way'	7.49-18

paṭiyile:

kuṭutta paṭiyile:	'the manner by which (one) gave'	8.178-33
ip paṭiyile:	'in this way'	4.426-10

paṭiya:l

ceyta paṭiya:l	'the manner by which one did'	7.766-9

6.8. PARTICLES WITH RP AND PROCLITICS

{*a:ṟu*} 'manner'

~ *a:ṟu*

av-a:ṟu	[2.15]	>	*avva:ṟu*	
'in that manner'				4.228-2
aruḷina a:ṟu	[2.21]	>	*aruḷinava:ṟu*	
'the manner by which (someone) graced'				12.135-2

{*poḻutu*} 'time'

~ *poḻutu*, ~ *po:tu*

Both are in free variation.

poḻutu

ceyyum poḻutu	'while doing'	
ip poḻutu	'in this time'	7.759-4
aruḷum po:tu	'while gracing'	4.631-2
ce:kiṟa po:tu	'while doing'	7.949-2

6.9. PARTICLES WITH RP_5

{*iṭattu*}

~ *iṭattu*, ~ *aḷavil*

These particles can occur with past and present relative participles and both of them are in free variation.

iṭattu

aḷanta iṭattu	'when measured'	12.215-3
ke:ṭṭa iṭattu	'when enquired'	7.759-2

aḷavil

naṭattippo:tukiṟa aḷavil 'when conducting' 8.247-21

celavaṟutta aḷavil 'when spent' 8.247-26

{*iṭattu*} 'if'

~ *iṭattu*

This occurs only after future relative participle.

koḷḷum iṭattu 'if (someone) go'

payirceyyum iṭattu 'if (someone) cultivated' 5.411-20

eḻutumiṭattu 'if (someone) wrote' 12.233-16

{*aḷavukku*} 'till'

~ *aḷavukku*, ~ *aḷavum*

Both are in fee variation.

aḷavukku

colliviṭṭa aḷavukku 'to the extent of saying' 5.759-4

aḷavum

uḷḷa aḷavum 'till existing' 5.759-5

{*aḷavile*} 'immediately' 7.444-4

~ *aḷavile:*

veṭṭina aḷavile: 'as soon as (someone) inscribed' 7.759-15

7.

CLITICS

7.1. CLASSIFICATION

Clitics are those which are always bound and they can take another clitic. The clitics are classified into three categories, viz., [1] Pro-clitics which can occur before another clitic or a noun, [2] Post-clitics which occur after pro-clitics and [3] Enclitics which occur after post-clitics.

7.2. PRO-CLITICS

{*a-*} 'that'

∼ *a-*, ∞ *av-*, ∞ *ax-*

av- occurs before a vowel.

av+a:ṟu [2.15] > *avva:ṟu*
'in that manner' 4.228-2

av- occurs with gender-number suffixes (4.2.2) and with the adjective suffix *-nta* and the place clitic *-mk*.

a-van	'that-he'	5.726-3
a-tu	'that-it'	8.714-27
a-vay	'those-they' (neu.)	4.618-4
a-nta	'that'	4.228-7

a-mk [2.14] > *amku*
'there' 4.619-4

ax- occurs elsewhere.

ax+ce:ri [2.2] > *acce:ri*
'that place (of residence)' 12.173-7

ax+paṭi [2.2] > *appaṭi*
'(in) that manner' 12.189-9

{*i-*} 'this'

∞ *iv-*, ∞ *ix-*, ∞ *i-*

iv- occurs before a vowel and the consonant *v*.

iv+arici [2.15] > *ivvarici*
'this rice' 5.482-4

iv+a:layam [2.15] > *ivva:layam*
'this temple' 5.760-5

iv+u:r [2.15] > *ivvu:r*
'this village' 4.434-2

iv+o:lay [2.15] > *ivvo:lay*
'this document' 8.793-24

iv+varampu > *ivvarampu*
'this boundary' 8.172-7

iv+vati > *ivvati*
'this street' 7.1039-23

i- occurs with gender-number suffixes (4.2.2), the adjective clitic *-nta* and the time clitic *-ṟṟay*.

i-van	'this-he'	12.254-30
i-vaḷ	'this-she'	6.59-3
i-var	'these-they' (hum.)	4.369-20

i-vay	'these-they' (neu.)	8.103-3
i-tu	'this-it'	7.937-4
i-nta	'this'	12.238-2
i-ṟṟay	'this day'	6.47-12

ix- occurs elsewhere.

ix-paṭi [2.2] > *ippaṭi*
'(in) this manner' 4.521-23

ix-na:ṭu [2.2] > *inna:ṭu*
'this country' 6.35-8

ix-ma:tam [2.2] > *imma:tam*
'this month' 5.425-4

{*e-*} 'interrogative'

~ *ex-*

ex-

ex-kuṟṟam [2.2] > *ekkuṟṟam*
'which fault' 8.178-40

ex-maṇṭalam [2.2] > *emmaṇṭalam*
'which province' 5.480-1

Other allomorphs are not recorded in our corpus.

7.3. POST CLITICS

{*-mk*} 'place

~ *-mk*

a-mk [2.14] > *amku*
'there' 4.619-7

i-mk [2.14] > *imku*
'here' 12.148-4

{-*nṟ*} 'time'

∞ *-nṟ*, ∞ *-ṟṟay*

-ṟṟay occurs before *na:ḷ* and after *i-*.

i-ṟṟay+na:ḷ > *iṟṟayna:ḷ*
'this day' 12.147-4

-nṟ occurs elsewhere.

i-nṟ [2.14] > *inṟu*
'this day (i.e. today)' 4.68-3

a-nṟ [2.14] > *anṟu*
'that-day' 8.713-26

{*-nta*} 'adjective'

∼ *-nta*

a-nta	'that' (adj.)	4.228-7
i-nta	'this ,,	12.253-7

{*-tanay*} 'quantity'

ix-tanay [2.2] > *ittanay*
'this much' 7.703-25

7.4. ENCLITICS

{*-o:*} 'interrogative'

∼ *o:-*

-o: occurs after finite verb only.

uḷar-o: 'do they (hum.) exist'

{*-um*} 'conjunctive'

∞ *-um......um*, ∞ *-e:*

-um........um occurs after noun and verb phrases.

ta:n-um tancanta:natta:r-um 'he and his descendants'

kallil-um cempil-um veṭṭi 'having inscribed in the stone and in the copper (plate)'

-e: occurs after numerals and before the fractions *ka:l* 'quarter' and *mukka:l* 'three quarter'

na:l-e: ka:l 'four and a quarter'

na:ṟpate-e: mukka:l 'forty and three quarter' 12.159-3

{*-um*} 'completive'

~ *-um*

-um occurs after numerals.

ippaṇam muppat-um kaykkoṇṭu 'having got all these thirty *paṇams*' 12.205-7

ippacu muppat-um 'all these thirty cows' 12.139-9

{*-um*} 'even'

~ *-um*

-um occurs after the noun phrase and also after the conditional.

ma:ḷikayile: kall-um veṭṭi 'have inscribed even (in) the stone in the palace' 12.222-19

a:k-il-um 'even if it becomes'

{*-e:*} 'emphatic'

~ *-e:*

-e: occurs after the noun and the verb phrases.

kalantatu-e: [2.21] > *kalantatuve:* 'mixed-it' (emp.) 4.620-7

icayti:ṭṭ-e: 'deed of agreemnt' (emp.) 4.429-9

puṟ ava:yil-e: 'in the outer space' (emp.) 8.53-10

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE INSCRIPTIONS SELECTED FOR THE STUDY FROM SOUTH INDIAN INSCRIPTIONS

No.	*Year*	*Place*	*King*	*Ref. (S.I I.)*
1	1245 A. D.	Vanilai Kandesvaramudaiyanayanar Temple, Tindivanam, South Arcot (S A.) Dt.	Kopperunjinga II	VIII 346
2	,,	Tillaiyamman Temple, Chidambaram, S. A.	,,	VIII 713
3	,,	Vriddhagiriswara Temple, Vriddhachalam, S. A.	,,	XII 131
4	,,	Sivalokanathashrine, Tirupangur, Tanjore Dt.	,,	XII 132
5	,,	Thiruvirattaneswara Temple, Tiruvadi, Cuddalore, S. A.	,,	XII 133
6	1246 A D.	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram, S. A.	,,	VIII 50
7	,,	,,	,,	VIII 53
8	,,	,,	,,	VIII 54

9	1246 A. D.	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram, S.A.	Raja Raja devar	VIII 85
10	,,	,,	,,	VIII 94
11	,,	,,	,,	VIII 100
12	,,	Virathaneswara Temple, Tiruvadi, Cuddalore, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	VIII 325
13	,,	Thillaiyamman Temple, Chidambaram, S. A,	,,	VIII 706
14	,,	,,	,,	VIII 707
15	,,	,,	,,	VIII 708
16	,,	,,	,,	VIII 709
17	,,	,,	,,	VIII 715
18	,,	Adanalleswara Temple, Munnur, Tindivanam, S. A.	,,	XII 134
19	,,	Vaikuntha Perumal Temple, Tiruvennainallur, Tirukkoyilur, S. A.	,,	XII 135
20	,,	Tirukkodiswara Temple, Tirukkodikkaval, Kumbakonam, Tanjore Dt.	,,	XII 136

No.	*Year*	*Place*	*King*	*Ref. (S.I.I.)*
21	1246 A. D.	Oppilamaniswara Temple, Arakankandanallur, Tirukkoyilur, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 137
22	,,	On a rock near Tandikarai, Kottamarudu, Tirukoyilur, S. A.	,,	XII 138
23	,,	Tillaiyamman Temple, Chidambaram, S. A.	,,	XII 738
24	1247 A. D.	Muruganatha Temple Tirumuruganpundi, Coimbatore(Coim.)	Veera Rajendra Cholan [Kongu]	V 247
25	,,	Arunachaleswara Temple, Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot (N.A.)	Raja Raja III	VIII 77
26	,,	,,	,,	VIII 101
27	,,	Renganatha Temple, Srirangam, S.A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 139
28	,,	Kirupapuriswara Temple, Tiruvennainallur, Tirukkoyilur, S. A.	,,	XII 140
29	,,	Abhirameswara Temple, Tiruvamattur, Villupuram. S. A.	,,	XII 141

30	1247 A. D.	Abhirameswara Temple, Tiruvamattur, Villupuram, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 142
31	,,	,,	,,	XII 143
32	,,	Vridhayariswara Temple, Vridhachalam, S. A.	,,	XII 144
33	,,	Oppilamaniswara Temple, Arakandanallur, Tirukkoyilur, S. A.	,,	XII 145
34	1248 A. D.	Arunachaleswara Temple, Tiruvannamalai, N. A.	,,	VIII 90
35	,,	Vaidyanatha Temple, Tirumalavadi, Tiruchy Dt.	,,	V 648
36	,,	Vedapuriswara Temple, Tiruvottur, Ceyyar, N. A.	Rajendrachola III	VII 94
37	,,	Vridhagiriswara Temple, Vridhachalam, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	VIII 47
38	,,	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram, S.A.	Kopperunjinga	VIII 47
39	,,	,,	,,	VIII 51
40	,,	,,	,,	VIII 52

No.	*Year*	*Place*	*King*	*Ref. (S.I.I.)*
41	1248 A.D.	Arunachaleswara Temple, Tiruvannamalai, N. A.	Raja Raja III	VIII 81
42	,,	,,	,,	VIII 93
43	,,	Thillaiamman Temple, Chidambaram, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	VIII 710
44	,,	,,	,,	VIII 714
45	,,	Brahmapuriswara Temple, Brahmadesam, Villupuram, S. A.	,,	XII 146
46	,,	Trivikkirama Perumal Temple, Tirukkoyilur, S. A.	,,	XII 147
47	,,	Sauriraja Perumal Temple, Tirukkannapuram, Nannilam, Tanjore Dt.	,,	XII 148
48	1249 A.D.	Karavandiswara shrine, Udaiyarkoil, Tanjore Dt.	Rajendra Chola III	VII 1039
49	,,	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram, S.A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 149
50	,,	Kripapuriswara Temple, Tiruvennainallur, S. A.	,,	XII 150

51	1250 A.D.	Vaikuntaperumal shrine, Tiruvennainallur, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	VIII 749
52	,,	Pollapillaiyar Temple, Tirunariyur, Chidambaram, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 153
53	,,	Somaneswara shrine in the Kambarana Temple, Conjeevaram, Chingleput.	Kopperunjinga II	IV 814
54	,,	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram, S.A.	,,	XII 151
55	,,	,,	,,	XII 152
56	1251 A.D.	Vridhagiriswara Temple, Vridhachalam, S. A.	Rajanarayana Campurayan	VII 48
57	,,	Ramanatha Temple, Koviladi, Tanjore Dt.	Rajendra Chola III	VIII 494
58	,,	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram, S.A.	Kopperunjinga II	VIII 48
59	,,	Arunachaleswara Temple, Tiruvannamalai, N. A.	Rajendra Chola III	VIII 88
60	,,	Tillaiyamman Temple, Chidambaram, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	VIII 71.7

No.	*Year*	*Place*	*King*	*Ref. (S.I.I.)*
61	1251 A.D.	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram, S.A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 154
62	1252 A.D.	Kripapuriswara shrine, Tiruvennainallur, Tirukovilur, S. A.	Rajendra Chola III	VII 947
63	"	Vanilaikandeswaramudaiyanayanar, Sendamangalam, Tindivanam, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	VIII 348
64	"	Vaikunthaperumal Temple, Tiruvennainallur, Tirukkovilur, S. A.	"	XII 155
65	"	Sivankureswara Temple, Tirttannagiri, Cuddalore, S. A.	"	XII 156
66	"	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram, S.A.	"	XII 157
67	"	Vaikuntha Perumal Temple, Tiruvennainallur.	"	XII 158
68	"	Arunachaleswara Temple, Tiruvannamalai, N. A.	"	VIII 102
69	1253 A.D.	Bilavaneswara Temple, Tiruvallam, N. A.	Vijayagandagopala Deva	III Part 1.63

70	1253 A. D.	Ranganatha Temple, Srirangam. Tiruchy.	Rajendra Chola III	IV 511
71	,,	Aksheswara Temple, Achchara-pakkam, Madhurantakam. Chingleput. (Chin.)	Jatarama–Tribhuvanac-chakkaravarthi Vikrama pandya Devar	VII 459
72	,,	Vanilaikandeswaramudaiyanayanar Temple, Sendamangalam, S. A.	Tribhuvana Rajadhiraja Parameswara Vikrama Pandyadevar	VIII 356
73	,,	Tilakeswara Temple, Devipattanam.	Vikrama Pandya	VIII 403
74	,,	Vaidyanatha Temple, Tirumalavadi, Tiruchy Dt.	Sundara Pandya	V 650
75	,,	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram, S.A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 159
76	,,	Mahisasamvardhini shrine, Nataraja Temple, S. A.	,,	XII 160
77	,,	Adanalleswara Temple Munnur; Tindivanam, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 161
78	,,	Kripapuriswara Temple Tiruvennainallur; Tirukkoyilur S. A.	,,	XII 162

No.	Year	Place	Kings	Ref. (S.I.I.)
79	1253 A. D.	Siva Temple, Nerkunram Tirukkoyilur, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 163
80	„	Mulanatha shrine Tenkarai, Nilakottai.	Sadavarma Vikkirama Pandiya	V 299
81	„	Renganatha Temple, Srirangam. I	Rajendra Cola II	IV 512
82	1254 A. D.	Jambunatha Temple, Tirukkoyilur, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 164
83	„	Arutala Perumal Temple, Little Conjeevaram, Chingleput.	„	XII 168
84	„	Ratnachaleswara Temple, Ratnakiri, Kulittalai, Trichy Dt.	[Hoysala] Virasomeswara deva	IV 551
85	„	Jambukeswara Temple, Tiruvonaikkaval, Trichy Dt.	„	IV 429
86	„	Vaidanatha Temple, Tirumalavadi Udaiyarpalayam, Trichy Dt.	Jatavarman Sundara Pandian	V 649
87	„	Rajagopala Perumal Temple, Manimangalam, Conjeevaram, Chin.	„	V 885

88	1254 A.D.	Kailasanatha Temple. Mannargudi, Tanjore Dt.	Jatavarma Virapandiya	VI 53
89	,,	Kalahastiswara Temple, Kalahasti, Chittoor.	Vijayagandagopala	VIII 470
90	,,	Thillaiyamman Temple, Chidambaram, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	VIII 716
91	,,	Jambunatha Temple, Jambu Tirukkoyilur, S. A.	,,	XII 165
92	,,	Bhimeswara Temple, Singarattoppu. near Chidambaram, S. A.	,,	XII 166
93	,,	Vridhagiriswara Temple, Vridhachalam, S. A.	,,	XII 167
94	,,	On a rock in the Arulala Perumal Temple, Little Conjeevaram, Chingleput.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 169
95	,,	Vaikuntha Perumal Temple, Tiruvennainallur, S. A.	,,	XII 170
96	,,	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram, S.A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 171

No.	Year	Place	King	Ref (S.I.I.)
97	1254 A. D.	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram, S.A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 172
98	,,	,,	,,	XII 173
99	1255 A.D.	Jambukeswara Temple, Tiruvanaik-kaval, Trichy Dt.	Hoysala Viraramanatha deva	IV 422
100	,,	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram, S.A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 174
101	,,	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram, S. A.	,,	XII 175
102	,,	Adavalleswara Temple, Munnur, Tindivanam, S.A.	,,	XII 176
103	,,	Kiripapuriswara Temple, Tiruvennai-*nallur*, *Tirukkoyilur*, S. A.	,,	XII 177
104	,,	Ar*unacha*leswara Temple, Tiruvannamalai, N. A.	,,	VIII 111
105	1256 A.D.	Vaidyanatha Temple, Tirumalavadi, Udaiyarpalayam, Trichy Dt.		
106	,,	Vedagiriswara Temple, Tirukkalukkundram.	,,	V 486

107	1256 A.D.	Jambunatha Temple Jambai, Tirukkoyilur, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 178
108	„	Viranarayaneswara Temple, Kattu-mannarkoil, Chidambaram, S.A.	„	XII 179
109	„	Trivikrama Perumal Temple, Tirukkoyilur, S. A.	„	XII 180
110	„	Abhirameswara Temple, Tirumattu, Villupuram, S. A.	„	XII 181
111	„	Arunachaleswara Temple, Tiruvannamalai, N. A.	„	VIII 109
112	1257 A.D.	Vijayaghanaperumal koil, Tiruppukkali, Conjeevaram, Chin.	Jatavarma Vikrama Pandya	VIII 55
113	„	Trivikrama Perumal Temple, Tirukkoyilur, S. A.	Bhuvanakavira vikrama Pandya	VII 128
114	„	Tirumaliswara Temple, Magaral, Conjeevaram. (Chingleput.)	Jatavarma Sundara Pandya	VII 431
115	„	„	„	VIII 98

No.	Year	Place	King	Ref. (S I.I.)
116	1257 A.D.	Arunachaleswara Temple, Tiruvannamalai, N. A.	Kopperunjinga II	VIII 78
117	,,	Visnu Temple, Kalahasti, Chittoor.	Vijayaganda-gopala deva	VIII 501
118	,,	Tillaiyamman Temple, Chidambaram, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	VIII 712
119	,,	Jambunatha Temple, Jambai. Tirukkovilur, S. A.	,,	XII 182
120	,,	Gnanapuriswara Temple, Tirunnadisulam, Chingleput.	,,	XII 183
121	,,	Pranava Vyagrapuriswara Temple, Omampuliyur, Chidambaram, S. A.	,,	XII 184
122	,,	,,	,,	XII 185
123	,,	,,	,,	XII 186
124	,,	Kachihapeswara Temple, Tirukkachiyur, Chingleput.	,,	XII 187

125	1257 A.D.	Gangeswara Temple, Ganganur near Velur.	Raja Raja devar	I 106
126	”	On a pillar in the rock cut came at Vallam, Chingleput.	Kopperunjinga II	IV 634
127	”	Renganatha Temple, Srirangam, Tiruchy.	Hoysala, Viraramanatha deva	IV 514
128	”	Narasimha Temple, Little Conjeevaram, Ching.	Vijayakandagopala	IV 860
129	”	”	Allundikka Maharaja Gandagopaladevar	IV 860
130	”	Nellaiyappar Temple, Tirunelveli, Tirunelveli.	Jadavarma Vira Pandya	V 433
131	”	Jayangondanatha Temple, Mannargudi, Tanjore.	Viraramanatha	VI 35
132	1258 A. D.	Ammaiappeswara Temple, Paduvedu, N. A.	Rajagambhira Samburanaya	I 78
133	”	Rishabheswara Temple, at Chengam, N.A.	Karikala chola Adaiyur Nadalvan	VII 118

No.	*Year*	*Place*	*King*	*Ref. (S.I.I.)*
134	1258 A.D.	Vanilai kandeswaranayanar Temple, Sendamangalam, Tindivanam, S.A.	Konerinmai Kondan Vira Pandya devar	VII 353
135	"	Arulala Perumal, Little Conjeevaram, Chingleput.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 188 XII 188
136	"	Kripapuriswara Temple, Tiruvennainallur, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 189
137	"	Vridhagiriswara Temple, Vridhachalam, S. A.	"	XII 192
138	"	Viranarayanaswami Temple, Kattumannar Koil, S. A.	"	XII 254
139	1259 A. D.	Trivikrama Perumal Temple, Tirukkoyilur, S. A.	"	XII 203
140	"	Aksheswara Temple, Accharapakkam, Maduranthakam, Chingalput.	Vira Pandya	VII 457
141	1256 A. D.	Ratnachaleswar Temple, Ratnagiri, Kulittalai, Tiruchy Dt.	Virasomeswara	IV 550

142	1259 A.D.	Nelliyappar, Tirunelveli, Tirunelveli Dt.	Sadavarma Vira Pandya	V 425
143	”	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	VIII 55
144	”	”	”	VIII 56
145	”	Virattaneswara Temple, Tirunadi, Cuddalore, S. A.	”	VIII 318
146	”	Vatantirttanatha Temple, Andanallur, Tiruchy	Jatavarma Sundara Pandya	VIII 670
147	”	Khanpuriswara Temple, Thirupparkadal, Walajapet, N. A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 190
148	”	Jambunatha Temple, Jambi, Tirukoyilur, S. A.	”	XII 191
149	”	Kripapuriswara, Tiruvennainallur, S. A.	”	XII 193
150	”	”	”	XII 194
151	”	”	”	XII 195
152	”	Abhirameswara Temple, Tirumathu, Villupuram, S. A.	”	XII 196

No.	*Year*	*Place*	*King*	*Ref. (S.I.I.)*
153	1259 A.D.	Vanadhiswara Temple, Vayalakkum, Conjeevaram, Chingleput.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 197
154	,,	Vijayagiraha Puriswara Temple, Tiruppulisvaram, Conjeevaram, Chingleput.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 198
155	,,	Sundareswara Temple, Pallanarayam-patti, Nayanaram, Tanjore	,,	XII 199
156	,,	Kannadada Perumal Temple, Vira Pandi-Tirukkoyilur, S. A.	,,	XII 200
157	1260 A. D.	Somanatha-iswara Temple, Nelpadi, Chittoor.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 202
158	,,	Arulala-Perumal Temple, Little Conjeevaram.	,,	IV 361
159	,,	Jambukheswara Temple, Tiruvanaikkaval, Trichy.	Hoysala-Vira Someswara deva	IV 421
160	,,	Apatsahayeswara Temple Sendamangalam, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	VIII 345

161	1260 A D.	Darukavaneswara Temple, Tiruppalaturai, T.	Jatavarma Sundara Pandya	VIII 595
162	,,	Tirunageswara Temple, Sriperumbudur, Chin.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 204
163	,,	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram, S. A.	,,	XII 201
164	,,	Tirupurasundar shrine Tirukkalukkunram, Chin.	Jatavarma Sundara Pandya	V 480
165	1261 A. D.	Kailasanatha Temple, Mannargudi, Tan.	Vira Pandya	VI 54
166	,,	Dandeswara Temple, Velacheri, Saidapet, Madras.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 205
167	,,	Kripapuriswara Temple, Tiru-vennainallur, Tirukkoyilur, S A.	,,	XII 206
168	1262 A. D.	Premapuriswara Temple, Anbil, Tiruchy	Hoysala Viraramanatha	VIII 194
169	,,	Vanilai Kandeswaramudaiya-nayanar, Sendamangalam, S.A.	Kopperunjinga II	VIII 354

No.	*Year*	*Place*	*King*	*Ref. (S.I.I.)*
170	1262 A.D.	Agastyeswara Temple, Tiruchchuni, Melur, M.	Sundara Pandya	VIII 409
171	,,	Jumbukeswara Temple, Tiruvanaikkaval, Tiruchy	Hoysala Vira Ramanatha	VI 427
172	,,	Vijayadhapadeswara Temple, Siddhalivamadam, Tirukkoyilur, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 207
173	,,	Jaganath Perumal Temple, Tirumalisai, Sriperumbudur, Chin.	,,	XII 208
174	,,	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram, S. A.	,,	XII 209
175	,,	Brahmapuriswara Temple, Shiyali, Tan.	,,	XII 211
176	,,	Arulala Perumal Temple, Little Conjeevaram, Chin.	,,	XII 212

177	1262 A.D.	Trivikramaperumal Temple, Tirukkoyilur, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 213
178	,,	Tirunageswararan Kunattur Sriperumputur, Chin.	,,	XII 214
179	,,	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram, S. A.	,,	XII 215
180	,,	,,	,,	XII 216
181	,,	Someswara Temple, Tiruvasi, Tiruchy	Hoysala-Vira Someswara deva	IV 435
182	,,	Oppilacamaniswara Temple, Arakandanallur, Tirukkoyilur, S.A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 217
183	1263 A. D.	Vedapuriswara Temple, Tiruvottur, Ceyyur, N. A.	,,	VII 91
184	,,	Apatsahyeswara Temple, Tenneri, Chin.	Jatavarma Sundara Pandya	VII 402
185	,,	At the Goddess Temple, of Vedagiriswara Temple, at Tirukkalukkunram.	Kopperunjinga II	II 485

No.	*Year*	*Place*	*King*	*Ref. (S.I.I.)*
186	1263 A.D.	Brahmapuriswara Temple, Shiyali, Tan.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 210
187	,,	Arulalapperumal Temple, Little Conjeevaram, Chin.	,,	XII 218
188	,,	Arunachaleswara Temple, Tiruvannamalai, N. A.	,,	VIII 104
189	,,	Vaikunthapperumal Temple, Tiruvennainallur, Tirukkoyilur, S.A.	,,	XII 219
190	,,	Adhipuriswara Temple, Tiruvorriyur, Chin.	Jatarama Sundara Pandya	V 1355
191	1264 A. D.	Apatsahayeswara Temple, Tenneri, Chin.	,,	VII 401
192	,,	Arunachaleswara Temple, Tiruvannamalai, N. A.		
193	,,	Virddhapuriswara Temple Tiruppunavasal, Tan.	Jatarama Sundara Pandya	VIII 212

194	1264 A.D.	Arunachaleswara Temple, Tiruvannamalai, N. A.	Kopperunjinga	VIII 120
195	"	Alagapperumal Temple, Ponnu, Vandavasi, N. A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 220
196	"	Vedagiriswaran Temple, Tirukkalukkundaram, Chingleput.	"	V 474
197	1265 A, D.	Vedapuriswara Temple, Tiruvottur, N. A.	"	VII 104
198	"	Arulala Perumal Temple, Little Conjeevaram, Chingleput,	Vijayagangagopala	IV 359
199	"	"	"	IV 358
200	"	Vaidyanatha Temple, Tirumalavadi, Tiruchy.	Jatarama Sundara Pandya	V 628
201	"	Agastiswara Temple, Tiruchuni, Madras.	"	VII 411
202	"	Sivanakureswara Temple, Tiruthanagiri, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 221

No.	*Year*	*Place*	*King*	*Ref. (S.I.I.)*
203	1265 A.D.	Virrunda Perumal Temple, Tondamand, Gudiyattam, N. A.	Tikkaiyadeva Maharaja	VIII 532
204	"	Tirukkodiswara Temple, Tirukkodikkaval, Kumbakonam, Tanjore.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 222
205	1266 A. D.	Narasimha Shrine at Arulalapperumal Temple, Little Conjeevaram.	Vijayagandagopala	IV 852
206	"	Ekambaranatha Temple, Conjeevaram, Chinglepu̇t.	"	IV 350
207	1267 A. D.	Appan temple, Ceramadevi, Ambasamutram, Tinnelveli.	Jatarama Vira Pandya	V 749
208	"	Rajagopalapperumal Temple Mannargudi, Tanjore.	Rajendra Chola	VI 59
209	"	Vedapuriswara Temple, Tiruvottur, Ceyyar, N. A.	Rajamaraya Sambuvarayar	VII 106
210	"	Tiruvalanjuli, Kumbakonam, Tanjore.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 223

211	1267 A.D.	Kapardiswara Temple Tiruvalanjuli Kumbakonam, Tanjore.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 224
212	"	Kandaliswara Temple, Kunnattur. Sriperumbutur Chingleput.	"	XII 225
213	"	Mangashayeswara Temple, Vrinchipuram, S. A.	Rajanarayana Samburanaya	V 46
214	"	Oppilamaniswara Temple Arakandanallur Tirukkoyilur, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 226
215	1268 A. D.	Nataraja Shrine in Vataraneswara temple, Tiruvalangudi Arakkonam, N.A.	Vijaya ganda gopala	V 878
216	"	Meenakshiamman shrine Kolinjivadi Dharmapuram, Coim.	Kongu Pandya	
217	"	Annamalainatha Temple Mannargudi, Tan.	Rajendra Chola	VI 42
218	"	Vanilaikandeswaramudaiya Nayanar Temple, Sendamangalam.	Sundara Pandya	VIII 357

No.	Year	Place	King.	Ref. (S.I.I)
219	1268 A. D.	Vanilaikandeswaramudayanayanar Temple, Sendamangalam.	Sundara Pandya	VIII 358
220	„	„	„	VIII 359
221	„	Vridhagiriswara Temple Vridhachalam, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 227
222	„	Prananathatheswara Temple Thirumangalakkudi Kumbakonam, Tan.	„	XII 228
223	1269 A. D.	Kailasnatha Temple Taramangalam Omalur, S.A.	Ramanatha dever	VII 20
224	„	Tiruvikkirama Temple, Tirukkovilur, S.A.	Kopperunjinga II	VII 937
225	„	Arunachaleswara Temple Tiruvannamalai, N. A.	„	VIII 107
226	„	„	„	VIII 109
227	„	Varahaswami Temple Mamallapuram, Chingleput	Rajanarayana Sambuvaraya	I 90

228	1269 A.D.	Goshthiswara Temple Perur. Coim.	Kongu Pandya Mara-varman Vira Pandya	V 244
229	,,	Kripapuriswara Temple Tiruvannamalai Tirukkoyilur, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 229
230	,,	Brahmapuriswara Temple at Brahmadesam Villupuram, S.A.	,,	XII 230
231	1270 A. D.	Renganatha Temple, Srirangam. Tiruchy	Hoysala Vira Ramanathan	VI 521
232	,,	,,	,,	IV 499
233	,,	Mahakkaleswara shrine Irumbai, S. A.	Rajanarayana Sambuvaraya	VII 820
234	,,	,,	,,	VII 819
235	,,	Mahakkaleswara shrine Irumbai, S. A.	Maravarman Vikkirama Pandya	VII 818
236	,,	Kripapuriswara Templc Tiruvennainallur, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 231
237	,,	,,	,,	XII 232

No.	Year	Place	King	Ref. (S.I.I.)
238	1271 A. D.	Aksheswara Temple, Acharappakkam Maduranthakam, Chingleput.	Maravarman Vikrama Pandya	VII 465
239	1272 A. D.	Kshrapuriswara Temple, Tiruvayppadi, Tanjore.	Kopperunjing II	XII 233
240	”	Tennanayaka Perumal Temple, Tiruvendipuram S. A.	Maravarma Vikrama Pandya	VII 767
241	”	Kailasapathi Temple, Gangaikontan, Tirunelvely.	Jatavarma Sundara Pandya	V 726
242	”	Narasimha Temple, Little Conjeevaram	Vijayagandagopala	IV 854
243	”	Gramardhanatheswara Temple, Elavanasur Tirukkoyilur, S. A.	Kopperunjing II	XII 234
244	”	”	”	XII 235
245	”	Poysaleswara Temple, Kannanur, Tiruchy	Vira ramanatha	IV 342
246	1273 A. D.	Sretaraneswara Shrine, Tiruvenkadu, Tiruchy.	Maravarman Vikrama Pandya	V 985

247	1273 A.D.	Aksheswara Temple, Acharapakkam, Chingleput.	Maravarma Vikrama Pandya	VIII 452
248	"	Vamanapuriswara shrine Tirumanikuli Cuddalore, S. A.	Konerinmai Kondan	VII 795
249	1274 A. D.	Arunachaleswara Temple, Tiruvannamalai, N.A.	Kopperunjinga II	VII 76
250	"	"	"	VIII 79
251	"	Vridhagiriswara Temple Vridhachalam, S. A.	"	XII 239
252	"	Mukeswara Temple, Tellaru, Wandavasi, S. A.	Maravarman Vikrama Pandya	VII 76
253	1275 A. D.	Ilamiswara Temple, Taramangalam. Omatur, S. A.	Vira Ramanatha	VII 26
254	"	Tirumuruganpundi Coimbatore.	Kongu Chola Vikrama Chola	V 253
255	"	Ilamiswara Temple, Taramangalam, S. A.	Hoysala Vira Ramanatha	VII 29
256	1275 A. D,	Arunachaleswara Temple, Tiruvannamalai, N. A.	Manavarma Kulasekara	VIII 70

No.	*Year*	*Place*	*King*	*Ref. (S.I.I.)*
257	1275 A.D.	Ruined Temple - at Avur, Tiruvannamalai N. A.	Kopperunjinga II	XIII 240
258	,,	,,	,,	XII 241
259	,,	Vaikunthaperumal Temple, Tiruvannamalai N. A.	,,	XII 242
260	1276 A. D.	Srotaraneswara Shrine Tiruvenkadu, Tanjore.	Vikrama Pandyadeva	V 987
261	1277 A. D.	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram, S.A.	Kopperunjinga II	VIII 49
262	,,	Bhaktavatsaleswara Temple Tirukkalukkundram, Chingleput.	,,	XII 243
263	,,	Rajagopala Perumal Temple Mannargudi, Tanjore.	Rajendra Chola III	VI 60
264	1278 A. D.	Annamalainatha Temple, Mannargudi, Tanjore	,,	VI 43
265	,,	On certain loose stones, lying on the ruined Mandapa in front of the Perumal Temple at Vikkal Ceyyar, N.A.	Vijayaganda Gopala	VII 1045

266	1278 A.D.	Premapuriswara Temple, Ambil, Tanjore.	Maravarma Kulasekara	VIII 195
267	1279 A.D.	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram S.A.	Kopperunjinga II	VIII 63
268	"	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram S.A.	Kopperunjinga II	VIII 44
269	"	Arunachaleswara Temple, Tiruvannamalai, N. A.	"	VIII 76
270	"	Swaraghateswara Temple, Neyvanai, Tirukkoyilur S. A.	"	XII 224
271	"	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram S.A.	"	XII 245
272	1280 A. D.	Renganayaka Temple, Nellor.	name lost	V 489
273	1281 A. D.	Ghosthiswara Temple, Porur, Coimbatore.	Kongu Pandya Vira Pandya	V 243
274	"	Ilamiswara Temple, Taramangalam, Omalur, S. A.	Jatavarma Sundara Pandya	VII 25
275	"	Devanayaka Perumal Shrine Thiruvendipuram Cuddalore, S. A.		
276	"	Mangainatha Temple Piranmalai Tirupputur, Ramanathapuram.	Kulasekara deva	VIII 431

No.	Year	Place	King	Ref. (S.I.I.)
277	1284 A. D.	Arunachaleswara Temple Tiruvannamalai, N.A.	Kulasekara deva	VIII 71
278	,,	Mangainatha Temple Piranmalai, Ramanathapuram.	Maravarma Kulasekara deva	VIII 440
279	1285 A. D.	Sundareswara Temple Sendalai, Tanjore.	Hoysala Vira Ramanatha	VI 6
280	1286 A. D.	Vagiswara Temple Kiranur, Mellur, Madurai.	Kongu Chola Vikrama Chola	V 283
281	,,	Virattaneswara Temple Tiruvadi, S. A.	Maravarma Vikrama Pandya	VIII 327
282	,,	Darukaraneswara Shrine Tiruppalatturai, Tiruchy.	Jatavarma Sundara Pandya	VIII 591
283	,,	Paramameswara Temple Gudimallam, N. A.	Viranarasimha	VIII 514
284	1287 A. D.	Gasthiswara Temple Coimbatore.	Vikrama Chola	V 227

285	1287 A.D.	Muruganatha Temple Tirumuruganpundi, Coimbatore.	Vikrama Chola	V 251
286	,,	Subramaniya Temple Palani, Madurai.	Sataramavira Pandya	V 287
287	,,	Vaikuntha Perumal Temple Marimangalam, Chingleput.	Tatavarma Sundara Pandya II	XII 264
288	1288 A. D.	Vaidyanatha Temple Tirumalavadi, Tiruchy.	Hoysala Vira Ramanatha	V 658
289	1289 A. D.	Ilamiswara Temple Taramangalam Omalur, S. A.	Jatavarma Sundara Pandya	VII 24
290	,,	South Gopura at Virattaneswara Temple Tiruvadi, S. A.	Maravarma Vikrama Pandya	VII 383
291	1290 A. D.	Ilamiswara Temple Taramangalam, S. A.	Sundara Pandya	VII 23
292	,,	Vaidyanatha Temple Tirumalavadi, Tiruchy.	Hoysala Vira Ramanatha	V 627
293	,,	Vaidyanatha Temple Tirumalavadi, Tiruchy.	Hoysala Vira Ramanatha	

No.	*Year*	*Place*	*King*	*Ref. (S.I.I.)*
294	1290 A.D.	Goshthiswara Temple Perur, Coimbatore.	Kongu Chola Vikrama Chola	V 234
295	,,	Nellaiyappar Temple Tirunelveli.	Kulasekara Pandya	V 430
296	,,	Jagannathaswami Temple Tiruppullani, Ramanathapuram.	Maravarma Kulasekara Pandya	VIII 393
297	1291 A. D.	Alagiyanathaswami Temple Kalappal, Tanjore.	,,	VIII 262
298	1294 A. D.	Nellaiyappar, Tirunelveli.	Maravarman Kulasekara Pandya	V 423
299	1295 A. D.	Arunachaleswara Temple Tiruvannamalai, N. A.	Maravarman Kulasekara Pandya	VIII 73
300	,,	Nellaiyappar Temple Tirunelveli.	Maravarman Kulasekara Pandya	V 426
301	1296 A. D.	Nataraja Temple Chidambaram, S. A.	Kulasekara Pandya	IV 229

302	1296 A. D.	Desinatheswara Temple Kambayanallur, S.A.	Hoysala Vira Visvanatha deva	VII 9
303	,,	,,	,,	VII 10
304	1297 A. D.	Vaidyanatha Temple Thirumalavadi, Tiruchy	Vira Ramanatha Deva	V 653
305	1299 A. D.	Ranganatha Temple Nellore.	name lost	V 493
306	1300 A. D.	Gosh Athiswara Temple Perur, Coimbatore.	Kongu Chola Vikrama Chola III	V 226
307	,,	On the north wall of the Renganatha Temple Srirangam, Tiruchy	Ponnambala Mahadeviyar. [She styles herself as the tilerine sister of Vira Ranganatha Deva and the daughter of Hoysala King Vira Someswara. Accession of Virasomeswara 1234 A.D. Ep.Ind. Vol. III page 9].	

No.	Year	Place	King	Ref. (S.I.I.)
308	Between 1216-1293 A D.	Virrirunda Perumal Temple, Manamangalam Vaikuntam, Tin.	Sundara Pandya	VIII 453
309	"	Brihadiswara Temple Gangaikondacholapuram, T.	"	IV 524
310	"	Nataraja Temple Chidambaram, S. A.	"	IV 631
311	"	"	"	IV 618
312	"	East Kopura of Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram, S. A.	"	IV 619
313	"	"	"	IV 620
314	"	Srimurthasa Perumal Temple Tirumalai Chandragiri, Chittoor.	Sundara Pandya	IV 301
315	"	Sundareswara Temple, Madurai, Madurai Dt.	"	IV 369
316	"	Sundareswara Temple Nangavaram Kulittalai, Tiruchy.	"	VIII 649

317	Between 1216—1293 A. D.	Vaidyanathaswami Temple Kulittalai, Tiruchy.	Sundara Pandya	VIII 649
318	”	Agatyswara Temple, Tiruchunai Melur, Madras.		VIII 415
319	”	Devanayaka Perumal Temple Cuddalore, S. A.	”	VII 765
320	”	Tirukkaliswara Temple Kalavai, Chingleput.	”	VII 446
321	”	Tirumaliswara Temple Magaral, Chingleput.	”	VII 429
322	”	Manikanatheswara Temple Sripushmamangalam, N. A.	”	VII 63
323	”	Siva Temple, Vellamwandavasi, N.A.	”	VII 82
324	”	Viswanatha shrine Mangainatha Temple, Piranmamalai, Tiruppattur, Ramanathapuram.	”	VIII 436
325	”	Agastheswara Temple Tiruchunai Melur, Madras.	”	VIII 414

No.	*Year*	*Place*	*King*	*Ref. (S.I.I.)*
326	1216-1293 A. D.	Mulanatha shrine Tenkarai Solavandan, Nilakkottai, Madurai.	Sundara Pandya	V 300
327	1233-1262 A. D.	Jambukeswara Temple Tiruvanaikkaval, Tiruchy.	Hoysala Vira-someswara devar	IV 420
328	1243-1279 A. D.	Panara-Vijaghrapuriswara Temple Omampuliyur, S. A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 258
329	"	Vaikunthaperumal Temple Tiruvennainallur, S. A.	"	XII 259
330	"	Brahmapuriswara Temple Shiyali, Tanjore	"	XII 258
331	1243-1279 A. D.	Tiruvirattaneswara Temple Tiruvadi, S, A.	"	XII 258
332	"	Brahmapuriswara Temple Shiyali. Tanjore.	"	XII 252
333	"	Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram, S.A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 250
334	"	"	"	XII 249

335	1243 –1279 A. D.	Ruined Siva Temple, Vayarur, S.A.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 248
336	"	Virdhagiriswara Temple, Vridhachalam, S. A.	"	XII 260
337	"	Arunachaleswara Temple, Tiruvannamalai, N.A.	"	VIII 69
338	"	Chandramanhiswara Temple, Tiruvakkavai Villupuram, S.A.	"	XII 246
339	"	Tirailokkiyanatha [Jain] Tiruppurattikunru, Chin.	"	XII 259
340	"	Virattaneswara temple Tiruvadi, S.A.	"	XII 334
341	1236—1279 A. D.	Renganatha Perumal Tiruvadi, S.A.	Rajendra Chola III	VII 335
342	1249—1258 A. D.	Abhirameswara temple Tiruvamattur Villupuram, S.A.	Bhuvanagaviram Vikkarama Pandya	VIII 751
343	1249—1258 A. D.	Iksheswara temple Acharapakkam Madurantakam, Chin.	Vikrama Pandya	VIII 456

No.	Year	Place	King	Ref. (S.I.I.)
344	1249–1258 A.D.	Oppilamaniswara Shrine Mangandanallur, S.A.	Vikrama Pandya	VII 1023
345	„	Oppilamaniswara Shirne Arangandanallur, S.A.	„	VII 1018
346	„	Virattaneswara Shrine, Kilur, S.A.	Vikrama Pandya deva	VII 916
347	„	Pataliswara temple Tirupapuliyur, S.A.	Perumal Vikrama Pandya	VII 769
348	„	East gopura of the Nataraja temple Cnidambaram, S.A.	Vikrama Pandya	IV 228
349	„	Brihadiswara Temple Gangaikondacholapuram, Trichy.	„	IV 523
350	„	Nellaiyappar Temple, Tirunelveli.		V 435
351	„	Vamanpuriswara Shrine Thirumanikuli, S.A.	„	VII 293
352	1250–1276 A. D.	Narasimha Temple Little Conjeevaram, Chingleput.	Vijayagandagopala	IV 857

353	1251–1271 A. D.	Vijayaraghava Perumal Tirupputtkuli, Chingleput.	Sundara Pandya	VI 455
354	„	Rajagopala Perumal Temple Mannargudi, Tanjore.	Jatavarma Sundara Pandya	VI 63
355	1251–1291 A. D.	In the north-exist corner of the big tank at Vinnamangalam. N. A.	[Hoysala] Vira Ramanatha	VI 459
356	1251–1293 A. D.	On the inner-gopura of the Temple at Tirumiyachchur, Nannilam, Tanjore.	Jatavarma Sundara Pandya	VIII 245
357	„	Dharmeswara Temple Manimangalam, Chingleput.	„	VI 254
358	„	Diryagneswara Temple Koviladi, Tanjore.	„	VII 495
359	„	Ambalanatheswara Temple Seramadevi, Tirunelveli.	Jatavarma Sundara Pandya	V 757
360	„	Jayankondanatha Temple Mannargudi Tanjore.	„	VI 41
361	„	Jambukeswara Temple Tiruvanaikkaval, Tiruchy.	„	VI 433

No.	*Year*	*Place*	*King*	*Ref. (S.I.I.)*
362	1251-1293 A.D.	On the north wall of the enclosure of the Temple at Vikramangalam Madras.	Jatavarma Sundara Pandya	V 303
363	"	Tripurasundari Shrine Tirukkalukkundram Chingleput.	"	V 483
364	"	"	"	V 483
365	"	"	"	V 482
366	"	Reshpavaneswara Temple Tiruppundrutti, Tanjore.	"	V 459
367	1251-1293 A. D.	Panchanadeswara Temple Thlruvaiyaru, Tanjore.	"	V 553
368	1265-1280 A. D.	Meenakshi Temple Kolaniyivadi, Coimbatore	Kongu Pandya Vira Pandyadevar	V 261
369	"	Chokkanatha Temple Kolinjivadi, Coimbatore.	"	V 258

370	1268-1281 A. D.	Chandeswara Shrine in the Vanikaikandeswara Temple Sendamangalam, S. A.	Maravarmar Vikkirama Pandya	VIII 360
371	"	Vadagiriswara Temple Tirukkalukkundram	"	V 487
372	"	Ambalanatheswara Temple at Shermadevi, Tirunelveli.	"	V 758
373		Kalahastiswara Temple Kalakhasti, Chittor.	Vira Narasinga deva's danghter and two other persons	VIII 494
374	"	Jambukeswara Temple, Tiruvanaikkaval, Tiruchy.	Hoysala Somaladevi	IV 423
375	date not given	Vedapuriswara temple, Tiruvottur, N. A.	Rajanarayana Sambuvaraja	VII 109
376	1253-1342 A. D.	Vishvaksena Shrine Devanagakaperumal Temple, Tiruvandipuram	Manavarma Vira Pandya	VII 768

No.	Year	Place	King	Ref. (S.I.I.)
377	"	Nellaiyappar Temple, Tirunelveli.	Jatavarma Virapandya	VII 768
378	1253-1380 A. D.	Renganathaswami Temple Erode, Coimbatore.	Kavi Rajakesari Panmar Vira Pandya Devar	V 417
379	"	Annamalainatha Temple Mannargudi, Tanjore.	"	VI 47
380	"	Brahmeswara Shrine at Ponnagaram	Ko Ravivarmar Vira Pandyadevar	VI 330
381	"	Kaliswara Temple Kalaiyarkoil, Ramanad.	Vira Pandya deva	VIII 181
382	"	Virrirunda-Perumal Temple Maragamangalam Tirunelveli.	Konerinmaikondan Vira Pandya	VIII 451
383	"	Ganesa Temple Akkasalai, Tirunelveli	"	VIII 462
384	"	Virrirundaperumal Temple Maramangalam, Tirunelveli	Vira Pandya	VIII 452

385	1253-1380 A.D.	Chidambaraswara Shrine in Ramalinganeswara Temple Rameswaram, Ramanad.	,,	VIII 389
386	1268-1346 A. D.	Darukavaneswara Temple Tirupalatturai, Tiruchy	Maravarman Kulasekara Pandya	VIII 594
387	,,	Brihadeswara Temple Gangaikondacholapuram, Tiruchy.	,,	VI 522
388	,,	,,	,,	VI 525
389	,,	Jambukeswara Temple Tiruvanaikkaval, Tiruchy	,,	VI 426
390	1268-1346 A.D.	Nellaiyappar Temple Tirunelveli.	Maravarman Kulasekaradeva	V 445
391	,,	Dharmapuriswara Temple Thirusulam, Chingleput.	,,	VII 549
392	,,	Parijatavaneswaraswami Temple, Tirukkalar, Tanjore		
393	1301 A. D.	Alagiyanathaswami Temple Kalappal, Tanjore.	Maravarman Kulasekaradeva	VII 266

No.	*Year*	*Place*	*King*	*Ref. (S.I.I.)*
394	,,	Ramaswami Temple Ceramadevi, Tirunelveli.	A private person	V 748
395	1302 A. D.	Mulanatha Shrine at Tenkasi, Nilakottai, Madurai.	Kulasekara deva	V 296
396	,,	Ilamiswara Temple Tharmangalam, S.A.	Jatavarman Sundara Pandya deva	VII 30
397	,,	Bilvanatheswara Temple Tiruvallam, N.A.	Maravarman Vira Pandya	IV 301
398	1304 A.D.	Kaliswara Temple Kalaiyarkoil, Ramanad	Jatavarman Sundara Pandya	VIII 172
399	1305 A. D.	,,	Maravarman Kulasekaradeva	VIII 171
400	,,	Jaganathaswami Temple Tiruppulani, Ramanad	Maravarman Kulasekarapandya	VIII 396
401	1306 A. D.	Mangainatha Temple Piranmalai, Ramanad	,,	VIII 427

402	1307 A. D.	Vaikunthaperumal Temple, Marimangalam, Chingleput.	Maravarman Kulasekaradeva	VI 262
403	,,	,,	,,	VI 263
404	1308 A. D.	Sundareswara Temple, Kadapperi, Chingleput.	,,	V 999
405	,,	A Mandapa with hundred pillars, Kaliswara Temple, Kalaiyarkoil, Ramanad.	Maravarman Kulasekaradeva.	VIII 169
406	1309 A. D.	Mulanatha Shrine, Tenkarai, Madurai.	Kulasekaradeva.	V 293
407	,,	Avum; Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 236
408	1310 A. D.	Vriddhapuriswara Temple, Tiruppunavasal, Tanjore.	Jatavarma Vira Pandya deva	VIII 211
409	,,	Bhakthavatsaleswara Temple, Tirukkalukkunram, Chingleput.	,,	XII 237
410	,,	Tirukkariswara Temple, Mannamadi, Chingleput.	Kopperunjinga II	XII 237

No.	Year	Place	King	Ref. (S.I.I)
411	1312 A. D.	Kaliswara Temple Kalaiyarkoil, Ramanad.	Sundara Pandya	VIII 174
412	,,	Parijatavaneswaraswami Temple, Tirukkalar, Tanjore.	Maravarma Kulasekara deva	VIII 251
413	1313 A. D.	Kaliswara Temple Kalaiyarkoil, Ramanad.	Sundara Pandyadeva	VIII 173
414	,,	Vridhapuriswara Temple Tiruppunavasal, Tanjore.	Jatavarma Vira Pandya deva	VII 210
415	1314 A. D.	Kaliswara Temple Kalaiyarkoil, Ramanad.	Jatavarma Sundara Pandya	VIII 166
416	1315 A. D.	Alagiyanathaswami Temple, Kalappal, Tanjore.	Jatavarma Sundara Pandya	VIII 265
417	1316 A. D.	Pemepuriswara Temple Ambil, Tiruchy	Manavarman Kulasekara deva	VIII 192
418	,,	Parijathavaneswaraswami Temple, Tirukkalar, Tanjore.	Jatavarma Sri Vallaba Pandya	VIII 247

419	1317 A. D.	Tilakeswara Temple Devipatham, Ramanad.	Kulasekara deva	VIII 405
420	,,	Sundareswara Temple, Madurai.	Jatavarma Vira Pandya II	IV 370
421	1317 A. D.	Sundareswara Temple, Madurai	Jatavarma Vira Pandya II	VI 371
422	,,	Aksheswara Temple Acharapakkam, Chingleput.	Jatavarma Sundara Pandya	VII 466
423	1318 A. D.	Parthasarathiswami Temple, Triplicane, Madras.	Kulasekara deva	VIII 537
424	1320 A. D.	Bhaktaparadhiswara shrine, Kidangil, S. A.	Rajanarayana Samburarayan	VII 855
425	,,	Manikandeswara Temple Kalahasti, Chittoor.	A private person	VIII 497
426	,,	,,	,,	VIII 498
427	1322 A. D.	Nellaiyappar Temple Tirunelveli.	Maravarman Kulasekaradeva	V 411

No.	*Year*	*Place*	*King*	*Ref. (S.I.I.)*
428	1324 A. D.	Gokhatiswara Temple Perur, Coimbatore.	Hoysala Veeranalla devar	V 224
429	1325 A. D.	Mangainatha Temple Piranmalai, Ramanad.	Jatavarman Prakrama Pandya	VIII 438
430	,,	Parijathavaneswara swami Temple Mannargudi, Tanjore.	Rajaraja sundara Pandya devar	VIII 268
431	1328 A. D.	Rishakeswara Temple Chengam, Tiruvannamalai N.A.	Sri Vallabha devar	VII 122
432	,,	Kaliswara Temple Kalaiyarkoil, Ramanad.	Jatavarma Sundara Pandya	XII 178
433	,,	,,	,,	XII 179
434	1329 A. D.	,,	,,	VII 177
435	1333 A. D.	Pasupathiswara Temple Allur, Tiruchy	Maravarma Kulasekara Pandya	VIII 693
436	,,	Nellaiyappar, Tirunelveli.	Kulasekara	450

437	1334 . AD.	Matirarameswara Temple Tirumikaichur Nannilam, Tanjore.	Maravarma Kulasekara deva II	VIII 243
438	1336 A. D.	Gangeswara Temple Ganganvoor, Velur, N. A.,	damaged	I 103
439	”	Mitiraruneswara Temple Tirumikaichur, Tanjore.	Maravarman Kulasekaradeva	VIII 244
440	1337 A. D.	Abhirameswara Temple Tirumattur, S. A.	Sambuvaraya	VIII 750
441	”	Somanatheswara Temple Malpadi, Chitoor.	”	IV 319
442	1338 A. D	On the wall of the mandapa in the Bilvanatheswara Temple, Tiruvallam, N. A.	”	IV 309
443	1339 A. D.	Kailasanatha Temple Chennellimedu, Chingleput.	Samburanya	VII 49
444	1340 A. D.	Ardakapaleswara Temple at Erode, Coimbatore.	Hoysala Vira Vallala deva	V 477

No.	Year	Place	King	Ref. (S.I.I.)
445	1340 A. D.	Vedagiriswara Temple Tirukkalukkunram, Chingleput.	Rajanarayana Sambuvaraya	V 471
446	"	Rishabeswara Temple at Chengamma, Tiruvannamalai, N.A.	Parakrama Pandya	VII 125
447	"	Arunachaleswara Temple Tiruvannamalai, N. A.	Hoysala Viravallala deva	VIII 99
448	1343 A. D.	Kailasanatha Temple Mannargudi, Tanjore.	Manavarma Parakrama Pandya	VI 52
449	1344 A. D.	On Tirumalai Hills	Maravarmavira Pandya	I 69
450	1344 A. D.	Kailasanatha Temple Servallimedu, Chingleput.	Rajanarayana sambuvarya	VII 48
451	"	Tirukkaliswara Temple Kalavai, Chingleput.	Rajanarayana Sambuvarayar	VII 444
452	1346 A. D.	Kailasanatha Temple Sevallimedu, Chingleput.	Rajanarayana Sambuvarayar	VII 45
453	"	Arunachaleswara Temple Tiruvannamalai, N. A.	Viravallala deva	VIII 89

454	1346 A. D.	Vilageswaraperumal Temple, Conjeevaram, Chingleput.	Rajanarayana Sambuvaraya	VI 353
455	1347 A. D.	Viswanatha Temple Tenkasi, Tirunelveli.	Jatavarma Parakrama Pandya II	V 759
456	"	"	Maravarman Vira Pandya	V 760
457	1348 A. D.	Kaliswara Temple Kalaiyar Koil, Ramanad.	Maravarman Vira Pandya	VIII 170
458	"	Koliyamur, Villupuram, S. A.	Rajanarayana Sambuvaraya	VI 69
459	1349 A. D.	Devanayakaperumal Temple, Tiruvendipuram, S. A.	Vira Pandya	VII 779
460	"	On Tirmalai Hills Polur, N. A.	Rajanarayana Sambuvaraya	I 7
461	"	Vighneswara Shrine Sendalai, N. A.	Sayama Udaiyar	VII 444
462	1355 A. D.	Akeshwara Temple Acharapakkam, Chingleput.	"	VII 475

No.	*Year*	*Place*	*King*	*Ref. (S.I.I.)*
463	1355 A. D.	Perumal Temple Gangamur, Vellur, N. A.	Sambuvaraya	I 52
464	1357 A. D.	Vadapuriswara Temple Tiruvattur, Madras.	Vira Pandya	VII 101
465	1358 A. D.	Sukasina Perumal Villagudi.	,,	VIII 300
466	1361 A. D.	Mahalingaswami Temple Tiruvidaimarudur Kumbakonam, Tanjore.	Kopperunjinga II	V 699

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